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Fifth Army Spans Arno River in Italy: Americans Batter Way Into St. Lo; U. S. Carrier Blows Rock Pacific Isles

Ely Not to Visit Chicago; Tito Hits Nonrecognition; Two Ships Carry War Food

The World's Day—July 17, 1944

Boston: Ely Calls Off Trip to Chicago

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, announced shortly before the Massachusetts delegation left for Chicago today that he would not make the trip. [Page 2.]

Two more German prisoners, Otto Goronzy and Paul Maak, escaped from the Prisoner of War Camp at Stark, N. H., this morning, according to Edward A. Soucy, head of the Boston Office of the F. B. I.

James M. Curley, former Mayor of Boston and Governor of Massachusetts, paid an additional $7,200 today on his debt to the City of Boston. This pares the sum down to a remaining $12,100 from an original $42,629. [Page 2.]

World War II Veterans Association formed by employees at Waltham war plant as a step to help solve their own problems in returning to civil life from the armed forces. [Page 2.]

School of Community Affairs, in session now at Wellesley College, will study human relations in industry this week, with special attention to differences between employee and management groups. [Page 2.]

In Europe: Tito's Group Hits Nonrecognition

National Committee of Liberation of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) does not consider itself officially represented in the newly reorganized Yugoslav Royal Government, according to a dispatch from the Partisan Leader's headquarters. (In a recent agreement announced in London between Marshal Tito and Dr. Subasic, new Yugoslav Premier, the cabinet of King Peter in London was reorganized to include two members identified as representatives of the Partisans.)

Nazi leader Alfred Rosenberg has been put in charge of the immediate evacuation of a part of East Prussia in the region east of the railroad from Tilsit to Insterburg, the British Radio said. Radiocast dispatches from Sweden, recorded by CBS, described a "true exodus of the civilian population" toward Germany.

Three Soviet Air Force officers, a general and two colonels, have toured liberated territory in France, the first Russian officers to visit the Normandy front, the Brazzaville Radio said in a radiocast recorded by CBS.

Japanese ambassador to the Holy See, Ken Harada, was said to have expressed Japan's "readiness for peace" on certain conditions at an audience with Pope Pius Saturday. Confirmation of the report was lacking as all such conversations are confidential.

French Provisional Government of Gen. Charles de Gaulle has been recognized by the Government of Iran.

Washington: 1,320,000 Food Parcels Shipped

The American Red Cross said the largest shipment of prisoner-of-war food packages made in this war—1,320,000 parcels—is now on its way to Europe aboard two Swedish ships.

Ivan Burdick, formerly an executive of the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, was appointed director of the Food Rationing Division of the Office of Price Administration, to succeed Walter F. Straub, who resigned July 3.

Platinum settings from which jewels have been removed should be sold to dealers or refiners to be used in war production, the War Production Board said.

Brig. Gen. Ray L. Owens has been appointed Deputy Chief of the Air Staff. He had commanded the First Island Command in the South Pacific and the 13th Air Force.

Far East: Japanese Reports Termed Misleading

Reports of Japanese execution of captured American airmen, which were radiocast by a Japanese-sponsored program last week, were termed misleading by Australian Information Department Monitors, who said the statement was made by "a known irresponsible Singapore commentator."

Australia: More Forces Against Japan Planned

Parliament opened in Canberra with Prime Minister John Curtin asserting that though a transfer of main British efforts must await Germany's defeat, large and powerful forces would become available this year in the war against Japan. At the same session Governor General Lord Gowrie said that the Government would ask the people to finance an increasing expenditure for aid to United States forces in Australia.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts. Page 1, Column 8.

Officials Take Steps to End Disturbances at Camp McKay

Camp McKay's "no man's land" was under construction today as members of the Italian Service units assigned to the Boston Port of Embarkation started to erect an eight-foot fence, creating a 200-foot safety zone between the camp confines and civilian approaches.

This was one of several prompt steps taken by military and police officials to put an end to the cause of disturbances which had involved members of the service units, civilians and police several times during the past week and which culminated with a brawl yesterday afternoon.

Fifty offending members of the Italian service units were on their way to prisoner of war stockades today as punishment for violations of regulations, while Boston Police continued a 24-hour patrol of the approaches to the camp which was instituted at the time of the fracas yesterday.

Military officials, referring to yesterday's incident, explained that one of the Italians, who had received permission from the M. P. guarding him, jumped the camp fence to retrieve a soccer ball. Seeing a member of the unit on the civilian side of the camp, Patrolman Charles Clapp ordered him to return. The Italian refused, and the disorder started with M. P.'s, other police and Italians taking part.

When order was restored, four of the police reported injuries. The entire camp was confined to quarters for the balance of the day and immediate disciplinary measures were instituted.

A conference between military officials and officials of the Boston Police Department was held on the grounds during which plans for preventing such incidents were discussed. Erection of a fence and barring of the adjacent areas to civilians were steps proposed.

The Italians are all volunteers from the defeated Italian Armies who were selected from prisoner of war camps for maintenance and supply duties. Formed into serivce units, and under the direct supervision of American officers, the Italians are assigned to Ports of Embarkation where a manpower shortage exists.

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Weather Predictions

Fair

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston — Business Office Collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.

Boston—Wards 6-10—Tomorrow.

Belmont—Tomorrow.

Brockton—Tomorrow.

Revere—Tomorrow.

The 'Hitchskyer' Is Here at Last

Hitchhiking by air brought First Lieut. Robert F. Gavin, Army navigator, home from the South Pacific to Winthrop for a total cost of $12.50 for transportation. Stationed in the Marshalls with an Army bomber squadron when his 30-day furlough was received, Lieutenant Gavin "thumbed a ride" on military planes to Hawaii and then to the mainland.

With his half-way-round-the-world trip almost completed the Boston airman reached Buffalo before his "thumb gave out." There he went on his own and bought a ticket—$12.50 cash.

Vast Quantity Of Paper Lost To Collection

As Boston's monthly salvage drive opened today, buyers for the paper mills estimated that in the Greater Boston area alone, several thousand tons of valuable waste basket paper and mixed papers each month escape collection for one reason or another and never reach the mills.

As if this situation weren't serious enough for the mills, the paper that doesn't reach them is often of the best grade for making the strong cardboard containers used for ammunition, tank parts, shells, paper men said.

It's the long-fibered papers that the paper mills want particularly for making the heavy-duty military containers, and the long fibers are found most abundantly in the brown kraft wrapping paper, the kraft bags, letterhead papers and envelopes which make up a large part of waste-basket papers.

Fibers Short

Newspapers are valuable to the mills, to be sure, but their fibers are so short that they add more bulk than strength to boxes made from them.

Salvage officials, who are doing their work voluntarily, by the way, agree that they've had a hard time getting sizeable collections of small, mixed papers which so many individuals either burn or send to the dumps in their trash barrels.

Householders and business concerns have segregated their paper into bundles of magazines and of newspapers, but only small amounts of waste basket papers are set out in regular collections in this fashion, officials in several towns surrounding Boston said today.

In Melrose, where mixed papers are successfully collected, a private agency makes a collection of all small types of paper and corrugated board on the same day that the city collects trash and garbage.

Boy Scouts Collect

At two month intervals, Boy Scouts and other youth agencies work together to make collections of newspapers and magazines.

To be sure, junk men rescue a certain percentage of the valuable mixed papers from the dumps in several Greater Boston communi-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

Navy Minister resigns in new shake-up of Japanese Cabinet — Nomura gets post.

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The Tokyo Radio today announced that Japanese Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada had resigned and that Admiral Naokuni Nomura had been appointed successor.

Admiral Shimada was appointed Navy Minister in Premier Hideki Tojo's Cabinet in November, 1941. He became Navy Chief of Staff in a drastic shake-up of the entire Japanese High Command in February of this year. Admiral Nomura was promoted to full admiral from vice-admiral last March.

By William Norwood
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, July 17—The repeated attacks on Guam, Rota, Iwo, Jima, and other targets in the Marianas and Bonins since the capture of Saipan, emphasize once more the ability of United States carrier forces to carry out sustained operations in ocean areas where strikes formerly made on only a hit-and-run basis.

Guam was attacked again on July 15 by aircraft of a fast carrier task group. Bombs and rockets destroyed or damaged buildings and caused fires among bivouac areas. Simultaneously, rocket-firing carrier planes hammered ground installations on Rota. This action marked a continuation of one of the most prolonged carrier-based assaults of the Pacific war.

Supplementing carrier strikes against Guam and Rota, low-flying Liberators of the fleet air wing attacked Iwo and Jima in the Volcano Islands on July 13, hitting and damaging one Japanese destroyer, one 6,000-ton and one 3,000 ton cargo ship, one destroyer escort, one coastal ship, and 12 smaller craft. This raid marked the first attack on these islands by Liberators and also was the first mention of Liberators in the far western Pacific since the occupation of Saipan.

Staying Power

In addition to underscoring a new staying power, as well as striking power, the United States daily carrier attacks on Guam and other neighboring targets have shown that the Japanese are making no appreciable recovery from the disastrous air defeats they suffered last month.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' communiqués make no mention of any aerial interference by the Japanese since the raids started on a daily basis. Few planes have been destroyed on Guam and Rota airfields, but the enemy apparently has been unable to place any effective interception in the air. The only aerial action mentioned in his communiqués occurred on July 7, when nine Japanese planes attempting to fly from Guam to

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Associated Press via United States Army Signal Corps Radio

'Pay Day' for Espions

French police lead two convicted spies to prison to begin life sentences after they were found guilty of spying for the Nazis behind French lines in Cherbourg. They are the first convicted in such proceedings in France since the German occupation.

French Partisans 175,000 Strong; Guerrillas Hold Key in Italian Drive

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

French Forces of the Interior—now officially recognized by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as "an integral part of the Allied Expeditionary Force"—number 175,000 armed men.

This is the latest estimate given by an aide of Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig, their commander, who is directing the French Partisans from Normandy. Eight German divisions, it is estimated, have been detailed to combat the French guerrilla resistance, which now has risen to a point where it is the subject of announcements in German military communiqués.

Events in France have confirmed the previous claims of the Free French that a well-organized Underground army was standing ready for D-Day.

Not Major Force

However, although the French Underground has proved its valor and its ability, it would be unrealistic to count on the Partisans as a major military force, set against the Nazi armies. Guerrillas are auxiliary troops by nature and they never can be a match for well-organized and well-equipped Nazi crack divisions. The fact that eight German divisions are operating against the French Partisans does not mean that 120,000 German soldiers are withheld from the battlefront.

To protect their communication lines against the Partisans, the Germans are throwing in their "police" divisions, which are composed mostly of vassal soldiers, and each of which number less than 10,000 men. The main forces operating in the French Alps are the "Cossack brigades" of the Russian renegade general Andrei Vlassov. French sources report also the presence of Polish "Volksdeutsche" and Slovak contingents. Small German SS formations are sprinkled among these forces to prevent desertions and acts of indiscipline. It is significant, however, that Vichy police forces apparently have quit fighting the Patriot forces.

Reports on the "liberation" of French regions by the Partisans should also be received with circumspection. Although it is true that unrest has spread over the entire French territory, although everywhere railways, canals, and other communication lines are cut by guerrillas, although German supply columns are attacked and isolated German posts wiped out, the Nazi High Command still has the situation behind the lines sufficiently well in hand. The bringing

Continued on Page 5, Column 6

Italian Patriots Openly Fight Nazis

By Reuter

Bern, July 17

Patriots on the Italian Riviera are fighting openly against the Germans with the help of the population, says a communiqué issued by the Italian resistance movement.

This situation has had repercussions on the war industries in Liguria where production has been reduced to a minimum.

Violent demonstrations have taken place at Genoa where the Wehrmacht opened fire on the crowd.

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The Germans have declared a state of siege in the Italian west coast port of Livorno (Leghorn) after street clashes with Italian patriots, the London radio said yesterday in a radiocast recorded by CBS.

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Political relations between the Allies and Italian armed patriots in the liberated areas of central Italy appear to be rapidly deteriorating.

According to reports reaching the United States, the disarming of pro-Allied Partisans has not been quite as simple as some dispatches from Italy would indicate.

In Southern Italy, little opposition to the measures of the Allied Military Government officials was encountered. But in central and northern Italy it is a different matter. There, the guerrilla movement is political, as well as military, and is under the command of the North Italian Committee of National Liberation.

They feel that their resistance has entitled them to retain their arms, at least symbolically. And they take vigorous issue with the action of AMG officials in permitting the police to arrest sizeable numbers of previously-interned Fascists.

Patriots Help

Some London sources have declared that the Italian resistance movement in the north has shown "more strength and maturity than that of any other country." Although there seems to have been some differences of opinion among Allied commanders with regard to the political aspects of the Italian guerrilla movement, military leaders are virtually unanimous in recognizing the value of the support given their armies by Italian patriots.

For instance, armed partisans

Continued on Page 5, Column 1

Roosevelt Reported to Back Wallace; Vice-President Issue Up to Delegates

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17—This is a strange convention which is about to burst into the headlines. Only one secondary matter remains unsettled, yet the gathering Democratic delegates are in a colossal dither over their choice of the man to preside over the United States Senate in the person of the Vice-President during the next four years.

The presidential nomination will be Franklin D. Roosevelt's. The platform will be Mr. Roosevelt's. The cheers will be Mr. Roosevelt's. Substitute Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, and that's the way it was with the Republicans three weeks ago. But there is one overhanging difference and it is that difference which gives this convention its element of strangeness. The Republicans only had to agree on a vice-presidential candidate and knew it was not important. The Democrats only have to agree on a vice-presidential candidate and they give the impression that the decision is of enormous importance.

Why? That is the question none of the Party leaders are answering. They are assuming the answer, but they decline to bring it openly into the conversation. As much as we have talked with delegates who will influence significantly the outcome and with delegates who will do as they are told, not once has the real reason for the inordinate concern over the Vice-Presidency been mentioned frankly.

Only by honestly citing this unspoken reason can one make any coherent sense over the great to-do which the Democrats already are having here over the second place on the ticket. The simple, candid reason is that the Demo-

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Wallace Supported By Minnesota Group

By the Associated Press

Minneapolis, Minn., July 17

The Minnesota Democratic-Farmer-Labor Central Committee has gone on record as supporting Henry A. Wallace for Vice-President as a running mate for President Roosevelt, said Paul R. Tinge, Secretary.

The Committee pledged its support in a telegram on July 15 to President Roosevelt and copies to Mr. Wallace, Robert E. Hannegan, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and Oscar R. Ewing, Vice-Chairman.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 17 — With armor-plated assurance of his own fourth-term nomination, President Roosevelt quite obviously is leaving the delegates to the Democratic national convention free to fight it out themselves over the Vice-Presidency.

It was amply evident today that they were proceeding to do so.

Mr. Roosevelt may be hoping against hope that the Party, under the weight of its own disagreements, will be unable to unite on an alternative to Henry A. Wallace, but present sentiment, two days before sessions begin, seemed to show more opposition than sup-

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New Pacific Radio Not 'Made in Japan'

HONOLULU, Hawaii, July 17 (AP)—The first American radio network to operate completely on territory formerly controlled by the Japanese went on the air July 15.

It was the Pacific Ocean Network of the Armed Forces Radio Service, broadcasting to forward areas of the Central Pacific. It will carry regular broadcasts, transcribed and flown from the United States, to the Marshall and Gilbert islands and ships at sea.

Here's Family of 7 Without Ration Book

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—It didn't seem possible, so the local Office of Price Administration investigated.

The agency received a letter from Mrs. Roscoe Cordell, who, with her family of six, never had applied for or received War Ration Books 2, 3 or 4. The note was a request for canning sugar.

Mrs. Cordell explained to OPA officials that her farm provides ample cattle, hogs, chickens, fruits and vegetables, butter, and canned goods. And "we got along with unrationed shoes," she added.

The OPA granted the Cordells the canning sugar. After all, Mrs. Cordell had closed her letter with: "May the Lord bless the Office of Price Administration."

Silken U. S. Flag the Symbol Of Ties Linking Two Bostons

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, England., July 17—A silken "Stars and Stripes," occupying a place of honor in the Council Chamber here today, is a symbol of the ties linking this English country town with Boston, Massachusetts.

The embroidered banner, gift of Maurice J. Tobin, Mayor of Boston, U. S. A., was presented during celebrations of the thirteenth American pilgrimage here over the week end. The flag had been brought from the United States by Miss Maude Boston, a native of the English town of that name. It was carried through the streets by a color party of American troops.

Thousands of citizens and visitors watched the procession of United States soldiers, British Naval detachments, Red Cross units, British police, and Civil Defense workers which was led by a band of the American Ninth Army Air Force.

The "two Bostons Day" service was held in the 600-year-old parish church known the world over as the Boston Stump.

The Mayor of Boston, Alderman A. Bradley, in civic robes and full regalia, was preceded by the silver oars which mark his office as Admiral of the Port. Capt. Nelson W. Pickering of the United States Navy represented the American Ambassador, and high ranking officers of the United States Army and Navy were present.

Prayers were offered for both King and President.

At the saluting base in the mar-

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He Got Big Mileage But Gas Backfired

OMAHA, Neb., July 17 (AP)—One Omaha motorist is convinced the Ration Board can't be beat.

Called before the Board to explain "excess speedometer mileage," he said his car has been averaging 22 miles a gallon; thus, what seemed extra mileage was ultra-efficiency.

He later applied for renewal of his ration, which the Board slashed one-third, explaining:

"We have your affidavit showing that you get 22 miles a gallon, so we had to figure your ration on that basis rather than the usual 15 miles."

Hitler reported moving factories from Baltic States; U. S. capture of Lessay imminent.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Allied forces in Italy today pushed across the Arno River. On this river stands Florence, central anchorage of the Germans' Gothic Line, which crosses Italy from Pisa to Rimini.

General Clark's Fifth Army is fighting at some points only 12 miles from that line.

On the West Coast the Fifth Army is only four miles from the great port of Livorno (Leghorn). In the center of the line the Eighth Army drove into the stronghold of Arezzo during the week end, removing one of the main obstacles to Florence itself.

In Russia, the Red Army continued its rapid advance, after entering Grodno, final barrier to the East Prussian frontier.

German forces had crossed to the western bank of the Nemen River west of Grodno and Red Army units already were reported to have effected bridgeheads across that stream.

Grodno is 45 miles from East Prussia, some of which distance the Russians already have covered. Slightly to the north General Bagramian's forces, having captured Wilno last week end were within 10 miles of Kaunas, Capital of Lithuania. These forces were 50 miles from East Prussia.

At the southern end of this 400-mile active front, Marshal Rokossovsky, having captured Pinsk at the week end, was heading for the great stronghold of Brest Litovsk, 45 miles ahead of his advanced guards.

Information coming from Germany indicates that German plants in Riga and the Baltic States are taking no new orders. As they finish existing contracts they are being crated up and moved into the Reich.

Meanwhile, General Bradley's men in Normandy penetrated into the traffic center of St. Lô in their seventh attack on that center and found it heavily defended. Farther west they were on the point of capturing Lessay, which the Germans appeared to have practically abandoned.

At the east of the line, around Caen, General Dempsey's Second British Army, advancing on a nine-mile front, had pushed to the outskirts of Evrecy, commanding the high ground between the twin Rivers Odon and Orne.

It is noteworthy that all eight of the German tank divisions operating on the Normandy front have only some 400 tanks, instead of their full strength, which would be 1,000.

The eight divisions first entered the battle with 700 to 800 tanks, and during the fighting found themselves reduced to about 50 per division. This leaves the Allies with considerable superiority in armored divisions, which is further increased by the almost complete absence of air support for the German tanks.

In the Far East, advices from Japan state that Admiral Shigetaro Shimada has resigned as Japan's Navy Minister, affording one more indication of the severe strain under which the Japanese are fighting at the moment.

Eastern Front:

Russians Advance West of Grodno

Red Army troops pushed forward along a broad front stretching from the Baltics to the Pripet Marshes after capturing the German-held fortress city of Grodno, described by Premier Stalin as "covering the approach to East Prussia."

Grodno is only 45 miles from the East Prussian border. With its fall the Germans have no natural barrier between them and their homeland, to which it appeared

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Waltham Plant Veterans Unite in an Association

By R. Stafford Derby

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Nearly four hundred veterans of World War II have banded together at a Waltham war industry in a self-started, spontaneous effort to help themselves get adjusted to civil life.

Two veteran sailors employed in different divisions of Raytheon Manufacturing Company, engaged in electronic production for the armed forces, came to the conclusion that the veterans working in the plants had unique problems that only veterans could understand.

Taking their conclusions to the management, Paul H. Pareseau of Waltham and Robert C. Brigham of Maynard, were given permission by the executives to form a Raytheon World War II Veterans' Association. Mr. Brigham, in explaining the work of the new association today, emphasized that the group was endorsed by the management, but was definitely an outgrowth from the demand of the veterans themselves.

An organization meeting was held at which Col. James H. Van Horn, U. S. A. (ret.) told the veterans that "you are rendering a service to your country by assisting in the orderly absorption of its fighting men, as they return to civilian life."

Problems Confronted

Two problems presented themselves to the association for immediate action. First was that of veterans already employed who needed a change of occupation. Mr. Pareseau, who saw service with the Navy in the American Theater of Operations, was assigned to help in their readjustment.

Talking their language and understanding their problems personally, Mr. Pareseau explained that many former servicemen talked freely with him, so that changes were made that were helpful both to morale and production.

Veterans who apply for employment are met by Mr. Pareseau. "I talk to them as buddy to buddy," he said. "Why is he out of the service? What does he want to do? Is he qualified to do it? Is it fitted for him? We fit the man to the job, and sometimes alter the job so that it is tailor-made for the man."

Close co-operation with the veterans' representative at the Waltham office of the United States Employment Service helps in the employment work. Applicants are not hired unless they are in sympathy with the work Raytheon is doing.

Handling the large number of men required under the expanding plant facilities, mistakes in placement are made which are remedied if possible. Veterans who are unhappy in their work are asked to "talk things over" with one of the association's representatives. Both sides of the picture are considered and action is taken to remove the causes.

Plans to Expand

Concerned at the present time with the practical aid to veterans in proper job placement, the association aims to expand into giving greater help as other veterans' needs arise. Mr. Brigham, who is employed in the Public Relations office of the company, is keeping in close touch with the development of veteran benefits as provided by Federal and State governmental action.

Wide publicity which is being given these benefits by press and radio bring questions to each veteran as to how the benefits may be applied to his case. In this association, the veterans themselves are finding the answers. Soldiers, sailors, marines, and coastguardsmen are finding that while their combat and service experiences may have varied greatly—civil readjustment problems for all are about the same.

Using their combined experiences to guide them, the veterans are planning to continue the comradeship of war into the postwar field. Both Mr. Pareseau and Mr. Brigham feel that the electronic industry offers great opportunities for peacetime employment. Adjusting the veteran into this business opportunity, and helping him help himself is the job of the association.

More Play Than Work at Summer School

Making Spatter Prints at Vacation Church School in Dorchester

John Pickard, left, is preparing the outline for a spatter print which will decorate the cover of a Bible story scrapbook, while Leslie Baker, right, is trimming the picture which is to be pasted in the center of the print. Dorothy Howlett pauses in her tracing to watch the process. Behind the youngsters is Miss Elizabeth MacDonald of Lowell, assistant teacher. This Vacation Church School at the Pilgrim Congregational Church, Dorchester, is one of eleven being administered in Greater Boston during July for children under 15. Similar schools will be held Aug. 7-24.

Ely Announces He Will Not Go To Convention

Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely, who was elected delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention, announced shortly before the Massachusetts delegation left today that he would not make the trip to Chicago. The former Governor declined to enlarge upon his statement except to say that he was partially prevented from going by business reasons. He added, "I don't see what I could do if I did go."

The former Governor has been one of the severest critics of the President and the New Deal in this State. Indications that the convention will almost certainly renominate the President for a fourth term may have caused Mr. Ely to decide to remain away from the Chicago meeting, it was believed in some quarters.

Four of the Massachusetts delegates were elected as candidates pledged to nominate the former Governor of New York as the party candidate for President.

State Representative Patrick J. McDonough of Boston, Assistant Director of the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organization, who is also prominent in Democratic Party circles, said that Governor Ely's alternate would cast a vote for President Roosevelt.

Although delegates were reluctant to discuss Vice-President Wallace as a second place for a fourth term, there were indications that the Vice-President would not be without support in the Massachusetts delegation.

Representative John W. McCormack, House Majority Leader, who went to Chicago in advance of the delegation as a member of the important resolutions sub-committee, was mentioned by some of the delegation as the favored choice of the Massachusetts group for the second-place position on the ticket.

Mayor Tobin, whose recent sweeping victory in the State primaries has increased his stature in Democratic circles here, was one of the prominent members of the delegation to leave Boston on the special convention train.

Wellesley School Seeks Amity in Work Relations

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 17—"Development of methods which will make it possible for peoples of different cultural background, racial origin, religious loyalties, and class positions to work together," is one of the most pressing 20th-century problems, Dr. Margaret Mead, Director of the School of Community Affairs, in session at Wellesley College, asserted in emphasizing the objectives of the School.

This week the program calls for continued study of problems of human relations in industry, with attention specially directed to harmonizing differences between employee and management groups.

Carrying on the idea of gaining the complete, well-rounded view of each subject considered at the School of Techniques and the Community Affairs School, members of both groups were shown last night a number of colored lantern slides taken by Prof. Helen I. Davis of the botany department at Wellesley. These remarkably fine pictures showed all parts of the campus at all seasons of the year.

As ideas on "Human Relationships in Industry" are exchanged and developed in the informal discussion group of the School of Community Affairs, men and women representing viewpoints of business and industry, employees, various organizations, and the family, are agreeing on some conclusions already.

They recognize, for instance, that if the "top people" in an organization do all the thinking for the whole of any organization, the ones at the bottom get a "Don't ask me—I just work here!" attitude. And that does not contribute to excellence of work or contentment of workers.

There is need for more communication going up the line from the bottom, as well as down the line from the top, it was said.

The regular evening lecture in the Great Hall of Tower Court, to which the Community Affairs School invites the public, will be given tonight by Prof. Everett C. Hughes of the University of Chicago. His subject will be "Racial and Cultural Relations in Industry." The lecture begins at 8 o'clock and is followed by a question-and-answer period. There is no admission charge.

On the evening of July 19, the School of Techniques will offer a special illustrated lecture by Dr. Arthur Burkhard in the Farnsworth Art Building at 7 o'clock. Dr. Burkhard, an authority on European art and letters, has been engaged in instruction work for the Allied Military Government training courses.

In interpreting the cultural background of European peoples for the benefit of the men preparing to establish order in liberated territories, Dr. Burkhard has pointed out the typically different forms of German, French, and Italian art. This is what he will do for his audience on July 19. There are few better ways, he believes, than this comparison of national thinking habits expressed in art forms, to gain an insight into the mental background of the present conflict.

Boston Held Over-Assessed $200,000,000

Boston taxpayers are flooding the offices of the Tax Appellate Board—a State agency to hear taxpayers' complaints—asking for substantial reductions in the valuations placed on their property by City Assessors, according to a report submitted yesterday to Mayor Tobin and the City Council.

The report, in criticism of the reduced tax rate for 1944 from $41 to $37.90, stated that "it is held by many who are well informed in this field that Boston's taxable valuations of real estate are still $200,000,000 too high." This year the aggregate valuation of the City's real estate is $1,442,008,400 or a drop of more than a half a billion dollars since 1930.

"Assessors' valuations of property in Boston have been questioned for a long time," the report continues. "Decisions, after hearing of expert testimony, with regularity are against the Assessors' judgments. In addition, there are many other cases in which the Assessors and taxpayers agree before trial to substantial reductions in valuation.

"The amount of these reductions has already reached alarming proportions. Regularly the City now must supplement by taxation in the succeeding years the generous amount the law allows to be assessed in any year to cover abatements of that year."

In summarizing its analysis of the City's tax rate computations the Commission arrived at the following:

1. The total taxable property valuations used by the Assessors in determining the tax rate are only slightly less in 1944 than in 1943. It is far from the average reduction of the past 15 years and far less than many expected.

2. Regular governmental costs were not reduced, the total of Warrants and Appropriations being greater in 1944 than in 1943.

3. The estimated receipts of regular departmental revenue are within the limit fixed by the statute, but the detailed estimates by departments have been disputed in certain particulars.

4. The estimate of the yield from poll taxes is twice as much as is ordinarily received.

Official Replies to Questions Aid Soldiers and Dependents

Selected answers to questions asked by the majority of soldiers and their dependents were made public today by the First Service Command in Boston. Problems of allowances and allotments seemed to feature the list, which follows:

Q. I am a divorced wife with one child and have a court order of $3 for support of the child. My former husband is a M/Sgt. and I have been receiving a Class E allotment. Since Nov. 1, I am eligible for family allowance. If the soldier is promoted to 1st/Sgt. would the family allowance be discontinued? Mrs. R., Springfield, Mass.

A. Family allowance cannot be discontinued unless the soldier is made a commissioned officer, or enters a nonpay status while in the service.

Q. If I enlist in the Women's Army Corps will my husband's family allowance check be discontinued? Mrs. K., Concord, Mass.

A. No, the legal wife of a soldier is entitled to family allowance as long as he is in a pay status, regardless of what position she may take.

Maximum Pay

Q. What is the maximum amount paid to a divorced wife with one child holding a court order for $3 a week for the child? Mrs. M., New Bedford, Mass.

A. The child is not limited by the amount of the court order but is entitled to full payment of family allowance. If the soldier has not remarried, the child will receive $42; if he has remarried, the child will receive $30; if he has a child or children by the second marriage the total amount payable to all the children will be divided equally among them.

Q. Before my son left he had them take $15 out of his pay to be sent home. I haven't had any of this money yet. Could you tell me why? Mrs. F. H. L., Manchester, N. H.

A. If your son authorized a Class E allotment for you in the amount of $15, it is suggested that you write to Office of Dependency Benefits, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., or to Personal Affairs Division, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., giving the soldier's full name and Army serial number and state the fact that you believe a Class E allotment was made out for you but has never been received.

Q. If I should be transferred back to Class E allotment, is there any possible way I could obtain more support for my child? Mrs. E., Hartford.

A. Once the soldier has made the choice of drawing family allowance for his dependents, it cannot be revoked. If he wishes to supplement the amount of family allowance with Class E allotment, he may do so but is not obliged to. If his obligations are paid by Class E allotment, he would not be required to exceed the amount ordered by court.

Retroactive Plan

Q. When the retroactive plan first came through I didn't receive the extra $18 for my child for the first month. How should I go about getting that? Mrs. A., Augusta.

A. Payment of increased allowance was effective Nov. 1, 1943, payable in December, or in lump sum at a later date. If you have not received the full $30 for November through May as of this date, inquiry should be made to Office of Dependency Benefits, 213 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., or to Personal Affairs Division, 808 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Q. Could you tell me if a soldier can have two or more beneficiaries for his life insurance? E. A., Biddeford, Maine.

A. Yes, the soldier may have as many beneficiaries as he wishes, provided they come within the following classes: Wife, child, parent, brother, or sister.

Q. Would you tell me what rank a soldier must have to receive house rent money? H. B., Burlington, Vt.

A. Perhaps you are referring to quarters allowance—a commissioned officer receives quarters allowance dependent upon his rank unless quarters are furnished by the Government. Enlisted men in the upper three grades, before Nov. 1, 1943, were entitled to quarters allowance if quarters were not furnished by the Government.

Q. Will a soldier having 17 weeks of training and getting a furlough, be sent overseas? R. A. G., New Bedford, Mass.

A. There is no time limit on the amount of training a man must have before he goes overseas.

200 Boys 'Suddenly Grown Up' Find Special Programs at 'Y'

Some 200 boys, too young for the Army and too old for high school, who are doing man-sized jobs in war plants and in business hereabouts, have been organized by the Young Men's Christian Association of Boston into a club called The Algonquins. It meets Monday, Wednesday, and Friday nights, its program includes basketball, jujitsu, fencing, tennis, swimming, squash, and other sports, as well as a complete physical training course.

It is strictly a "duration" project and will probably go out of existence when the war is over, for it takes care of a need which has been brought about by war conditions alone. These boys—for they are between 15 and 18 years of age—have suddenly grown up, say "Y" officials. They can no longer be interested by the program provided by the Boys Division, nor have they the time to engage in any kind of daytime program. It was evident that something special was needed by these young men, and last year the Boston "Y," by forming The Algonquins followed an example already set by the organization in other cities.

Algonquins No Problem

Most of these boys work at the Navy Yard; next largest group have jobs in near-by shipyards. Other boys of their age and from their districts, who are still in school, are restless, unruly, given to hoodlumism and even crime; but The Algonquins offer no problem, their instructors declare. The conclusion seems inescapable that work at serious, essential jobs has fully absorbed their energies.

Now as Algonquins they are busy preparing for war. During the long personal interview each boy is given before he is allowed to join, the "Y" leader points out to him the vast value of getting in prime physical shape before he is drafted. The "Y" has numbers of letters from boys now in service who tell what an advantage it was to them to have been up to the mark before they began boot or basic training.

It costs the boys $10 a year to join the club. Norman Lockwood, Membership Secretary of the "Y," says it is an odd thing, but the boys have been so accustomed to buying things on the instalment plan that, even though they now have plenty of money on them all the time, they almost invariably want to pay only part of the fee at the beginning and part later.

The "Y" furnishes all sports equipment, and supplies a leader.

Overnight Trips

A few overnight trips have been arranged for the club already this season, and there will be more. The "Y" has camps in the Blue Hills of Milton and in Waltham. It was discovered that most of The Algonquins have never camped out before, but they took to it avidly.

Nearly all the boys, moreover, having gone to boys' high schools, had never learned how to get along with girls. The "Y" tackled this situation by persuading them to learn how to dance. A girl from one of the adult dancing groups volunteered to teach a few of them, and these few got the others interested. Now The Algonquins have a dance every Friday night and bring their own girls.

Little attempt is made to introduce much in the way of education into the program of The Algonquins, but at the monthly meetings of the entire group there are to be lectures by experts on such subjects as insurance, banking, and how to handle their own money.

Vast Amount of Paper Lost to Collection

Continued from Page 1

ties, but the amount is negligible compared to that which householders and business concerns could set out if they took the time to pack it into cartons or tamp it down into bags, officials agreed.

Among suggestions received from salvage officials for towns to adopt were the following: Loose collections, that is, from barrels or burlaps bags, by city trucks or private individuals, the curtailment of burning of papers in private incinerators, and of sending any paper to the dumps, and the use of a baler-conveyor system as employed in Brookline and Newton.

Weather Predictions

By the U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and continued cool tonight and Tuesday. Gentle to moderate winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday. Slightly cooler tonight, moderate temperatures Tuesday with cool breezes along the coast.

Vermont: Fair weather tonight and Tuesday. Slightly cooler tonight, moderate temperatures Tuesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair weather tonight, moderate temperatures Tuesday with cool breezes along the coast.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 10:14 p. m.; height 10.4 feet.
Tuesday, 10:51 a. m.; height 9.0 feet.

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Brookline Man Wins Photo Prize

Pedro E. Hernandez of Brookline has won first prize of $25 for his picture of a kitten, perched atop a portable radio spitting at a china dog, titled "He Loves Me Not," in the annual photographic contest of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Second prize of $15, for a picture of a robin feeding its young, went to La Vern Frost of Crystal, Michigan; while third prize, $5, was conferred on Edith Bjorkman of Brooklyn, New York, for a photograph of three maltese kittens.

Thirty-three prizes were awarded from among 500 photographs submitted.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Miss Alice Maginnis will talk on "Spanish Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free motion pictures, a prelude to tomorrow's Forum, will be shown in the Soden Building, room 3, of Boston University. The pictures to be shown are "Campus on the March," "Negro Colleges in Wartime," "Mexico Builds a Democracy."

A free piano recital will be given by Albion Metcalf, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m.

Wednesday

"Landscape Paintings" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Alice Maginnis in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Professor John F. Mahoney will conduct a free forum on "The Home Front; Educational Aspect, Education for a Better Social Order," in Soden Lounge, Boston University from 2 to 3 p. m.

Thursday

A free motion picture, "Water Grass," depicting the life of the Navajo Indians, will be shown for children in the lecture hall of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at 10:30 a. m.

Miss Eleanor Randall will speak on "Roman Art" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

A recital by Harry Dubbs, violinist, and Luise Vosgerchien, pianist, will be given in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Chinese Officers Enroll at M. I. T.

Twenty-four young Chinese naval officers have enrolled at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, forming the first group of its kind in the history of the Institute.

By special arrangement between the United States and Chinese Governments, these men, many of whom have held higher ranks than that of Midshipman by which they are now uniformly designated, will earn the degree of Master of Science in Naval Architecture, their curriculum, however, is a military secret.

Officials of Tech declare the young Chinese are a pleasure to have around, because they all express unfailing courtesy and consideration, dignified bearing, and a general attitude of good breeding.

On their arrival eight months ago from China, they went to Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, to perfect their English and brush up on technical subjects. Their advanced work at M. I. T. will take two years.

Utility Not Beauty To Wrap Packages

Wrapping and packing materials are to be used only for protection and not for appearance, with as little new materials used as possible, by the stores that are members of the Retail Trade Board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

This, in effect, was the statement of F. Frank Vorenberg, President of the Board, in pledging full support of the stores to the policy of the War Production Board asking stores and public to conserve paper and wrapping materials needed in the war effort. Store customers throughout the country are said to be co-operating wholeheartedly in the effort to conserve by carrying unwrapped packages where feasible.

Army Lists Bay State War Prisoners Interned by Germany and Romania

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The names of a number of Massachusetts men are included on today's War Department list of 522 United States soldiers held prisoners of war by Germany and Romania. Massachusetts men:

Interned by Germany

Bianchi, Staff Sergeant Emile, Farnams.
Camara, Sergeant Joseph A., Somerville.
Carloszi, Staff Sergeant Dominick A., South Braintree.
Chagnon, Staff Sergeant Paul, Salem.
Dilorenzo, Second Lieut. Albert, East Weymouth.
Donohue, First Lieut. John J., Springfield.
Forcella, Sergeant Frank V., West Springfield
Forkin, Private John V., Watertown.
Harvey, Second Lieut. William H., Gloucester.
Hurley, Pfc. Daniel V., South Boston.
Kosak, Technical Sergeant Anthony J., Feeding Hills.
Przybyszewski, First Lieut. Henry S., Ipswich.
Simpson, Second Lieut. Kenneth C., Dedham.
Smith, Staff Sergeant Arthur M., Roxbury.
Sundborg, Second Lieut. John G., Auburndale.

Interned by Romania

Cordeira, Staff Sergeant Arthur J., New Bedford.
Sherman, Staff Sergeant Willard M., Southampton.

Navy Plane Crashes in Bay

A Navy plane piloted by Ensign William O. Seymour of Monroe, N. C., crashed into Dorchester Bay yesterday afternoon near Malibu Beach. Eyewitnesses stated that the plane developed engine trouble. Rather than attempt a landing on the crowded beach, the pilot deliberately sent his plane into the water where attempts by Navy crash boats, Coast Guard cutters and police boats were unable to rescue him.

B. U. Professor To Take OWI Post

Prof. Max R. Grossman, head of the Boston University Department of Journalism, has been granted a year's leave of absence to take a position as chief editorial executive in the Office of War Information. Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of the University, and Dean William G. Sutcliffe, of the College of Business Administration made the announcement. Prof. L. Lawrence MacKenzie has been named acting head of the department.

Professor Grossman, who began his new duties on July 5, is a graduate of Boston University, and joined the faculty in 1928. During his period as head of the journalism department he also was a member of the feature staff of the Boston Sunday Post. He is the author of "The Small City Daily of New England" and "Methods of Teaching Feature Story Writing."

Professor MacKenzie, the new department head, and also assistant to the Boston Post Sunday Editor, is a graduate of Boston College and attended the University of Cleramont-Ferrand in France.

Silken U. S. Flag the Symbol Of Ties Linking Two Bostons

Continued from Page 1

ket square Captain Pickering presenting the colors, recalled that it was idealism that sent the Puritans of Boston, Lincolnshire, to found new Boston three centuries ago. Although since then Boston, U. S. A., has drawn its population from half the places of the world, that idealism still remained. "This flag is the symbol of quiet people from a quiet country town who were moved by their ideals to build a new world from their dreams," declared Captain Pickering.

"Both our nations dream of building a new world when this war is over. It can only come true if the people of the United States and the British Commonwealth draw ever closer in such ties of friendship as that between Boston and Boston whereof this flag is the symbol."

Boston Celebrates

Boston, Massachusetts, celebrated yesterday the ties of friendship which exist between its citizens and those of Boston, England, by special exercises at the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

Sir Gerald Campbell, British Minister to the United States and special assistant to the British Ambassador, told the congregation that wider horizons and a broader outlook stretched ahead for Great Britain if the signposts of the present are to be credited. He said a change was taking place in the Empire by reason of the experience and sufferings the people had sustained during the present war.

The services were attended by Lady Campbell and their son-in-law, Squadron Leader Eaton Clarke, RAF, acting as Sir Gerald's aide; and by Gerald Tyrrell, acting British consul in Boston, and Mrs. Tyrrell.

Can Collecting Drives Resumed

Prepared tin cans from the kitchens of 23 Metropolitan Boston communities started trips to the nation's war plants today as collections, some of them to extend throughout the week, were begun.

Canned food needs for the armed forces this year are expected to be increased to 3,250,000,000 cans, War Production Board officials said today, emphasizing the need for more tin.

Collections are scheduled as follows:

Belmont—Monday through Saturday—paper and tin.
Boston—Monday through Friday—paper and tin.
Brockton—Monday and Tuesday.
Brookline—On regular rubbish collection days—with paper.
Cambridge—Wednesday and Thursday.
Chelsea—Monday through Friday.
Cohasset—First Saturday each month.
Everett—Friday.
Malden—Monday through Thursday.
Medford—Monday through Friday—on regular rubbish collection days.
Newton—Tuesday.
Norwood—Weekly.
Revere—Monday through Friday—paper and tin.
Scituate—Central depots.
Somerville—Monday through Friday.
Stoneham—Friday.
Wakefield—Wednesday.
Waltham—Monday through Wednesday.
Watertown—Monday through Thursday.
Weston—Monday—central depots—paper and tin.
Winchester—Wednesday and Thursday.
Winthrop—Tuesday.
Woburn—Sunday.

Pastor Cites the Serious Results Of Alcohol on Armed Forces of U. S.

Protest against the "profound and serious influence" of alcohol on the American armed forces is recorded by the Rev. Eugene Dinsmore Dolloff, Pastor of the West Medford Baptist Church, in the printing of a sermon he recently delivered.

"The persistent use of alcoholic beverages of whatever variety—and that includes beer and ale—always has a deteriorating physical and moral aftermath," the Rev. Mr. Dolloff declared. "Alcohol releases the moral brakes, allowing the life to plunge forward into practices which ultimately destroy the richest fibers of personality.

"Far from home, lonely, anxious, afraid—little wonder that countless thousands of those in the Armed Forces are induced to drink. The sense of loneliness is suddenly lost, they become extremely courageous—apparently.

"But when one of these lads 'comes to himself' he knows that what seemed the way of release was induction into devilish slavery.

"How many drink addicts have been made in the armed forces? How many servicemen have been rendered unfit to fight by drink?

"W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, recently said, 'I doubt if we begin to appreciate the extent to which war, and the excitements and environments created by war, foster dangerous inclinations and tendencies . . . Nor do we begin to have a clear appreciation of what the increase in consumption of alcoholic beverages in wartime means in increased risk, and in the loss of efficiency to the fighting and working forces of the country.'"

The Baptist pastor also cited figures on the manpower and the acreage employed in making beer alone, and quoted estimates of the United States Department of Commerce that more than $6,000,000,000 or almost 7 per cent of all expenditures for all goods and services last year was spent for alcoholic beverages. On the average, he said, this meant $46 for "wet goods" for every man, woman and child in the country.

"In the face of these facts," he concluded, "should our country continue fostering or making it easy for the armed forces to secure and use alcoholic beverages?"

Curley Pays $7,200 On Debt to Boston

Another $7,200 was sliced from the debt which Representative James M. Curley (D), owes the city of Boston, when the former Mayor of Boston and Governor of Massachusetts made a payment of that sum today in West Roxbury District Court.

Mr. Curley acted through his counsel, Wendell P. Murray, as he has done on all previous occasions when payments were made. Because of Mr. Curley's absence from court, the case was again continued—for the 33d time—to Sept. 18. The debt is now $12,100. It was originally $46,629—in March, 1944, when the judgment was handed down by Judge Bert Holland—and the defendant was ordered to pay it at the rate of $500 a week.

Navy Department List of Casualties Contains the Names of 16 Bay Staters

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The names of 16 Massachusetts men are included in a list of 139 casualties of the U. S. naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—the Navy Department announced today.

Publication of this additional list brings to 48,784 the total number of Navy casualties announced since Dec. 7, 1941.

The Massachusetts men:

Clark, Vincent A., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Dorchester, Boston.
Coletti, Annine F., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps. Killed. Newton, Boston.
Eck, Arnold R., First Lieutenant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. South Braintree.
Grant, Russell Malcolm, Boatswain's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Ipswich.
Hall, Benjamin T., Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps. Killed. Medway.
Houde, Albert J., Private, First Class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Marlboro.
Kaseta, Joseph John, Machinist's Mate, Second Class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Brockton.
Keating, James J., Private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Somerville.
Lafontaine, Joseph T., Private, first class, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve. Killed. Gardner.
Lyons, Francis Charles, Lieutenant, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Jamaica Plain, Boston.
McCann, John Philip, seaman, second class, U. S. Navy. Missing. Boston.
McInnis, John Desmond, seaman, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Missing. Dorchester, Boston.
Meskell, Joseph Henry, seaman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Cambridge, Boston.
Michaud, Albert Joseph, Jr., fireman, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. (Previously reported wounded on report of naval casualties for July 5, 1944.) Springfield.
Mycue, Irving Francis, machinist's mate, first class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Killed. Winthrop, Mass.
Porter, John Charles, boatswain's mate, second class, U. S. Naval Reserve. Wounded. Chartley.

Crews Safe in Air Crash

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Mass., July 17 (AP)—The crews of two heavy, four-engine bombers and the pilot of a P-47 Thunderbolt fighter escaped serious injury today in a three-way collision that damaged both of the big Liberators and sent the fighter crashing to earth.

College Degree to Sailor

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Yeoman First Class Laurence William Soule of Palermo, Maine, is the first person in the naval service to receive a college degree through correspondence courses arranged by the Navy's educational service facilities, the Navy announced yesterday.

Manufacturer to Speak

The Industrial-Government Relations Association of Boston will have Carl A. Gray, President of the Grenby Manufacturing Company of Plainville, Conn., as its speaker July 20 at the Hotel Kenmore.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Chinese Says Liberals Must Rebuild Japan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio—It will take time to re-orient the Japanese people to a new philosophy of life, one speaker told a session of the Antioch College Institute on the Conditions for an Enduring Peace, "and that job has to be done mainly by the liberal elements inside Japan."

In controlling Japanese importation of such minerals as iron, steel, aluminum, and petroleum, this speaker went on, "care must be taken to ascertain the legitimate demands for those minerals by peaceful Japanese industries."

The speaker was C. C. Wu, Senior Secretary at the Chinese Ministry of Economics.

This attitude of a Chinese toward the people who have, some might feel, given him and his people cause to wish them nothing short of complete annihilation, illustrates again the humanitarian tone which has rung out through the Institute program.

Dr. Wu goes further, though, to rationalize his views on very practical grounds. A whole and reasonably prosperous Japan, he suggests, is essential to peace in the Orient. He would, in fact, see Japan with a higher standard of living than before the war.

Rising Scale of Living

"We wish Japan to be further industrialized," he said, "so that she may feed and clothe her 70,000,000 people on a rising scale of living. Japanese industry in the past has done little to raise the standard of living of the common people. If Japan should reconvert her industries along peaceful lines, and if her government should exercise its taxation power for the purpose of promoting social welfare rather than for the conduct of destructive war, the Japanese standard of living will be greatly improved."

Dr. Wu would, however, see that Japan is "thoroughly defeated in this war," and strictly disarmed. It is as a corollary to this military defeat and control that he would see its people re-educated and re-oriented, rather, as some westerners have urged, "wiped off the map as a nation."

As for China herself Dr. Wu sees industrial growth and political strength as essential and inevitable, and as a contribution to the prosperity and peace of the world.

A postwar political problem touched on by other speakers was suggested in Dr. Wu's comment, after his declaration that China believes the United States is her best friend, that "to a certain extent the same thing is true of our relations with Great Britain."

This pointed reservation over Sino-British relations, growing out of uncertainty over disposal of the moot Hong Kong question, gives some weight to a suggestion by another speaker. Richard J. Walsh, Editor of "Asia and the Americas," had said a prominent Chinese recently told him he wondered if the so-called indiscretion by the British Cabinet member, Oliver Lyttelton, to the effect that America had provoked Japan to war, was not "deliberate, a little first sign of a British feeler reaching out toward Japan."

Future of Colonies

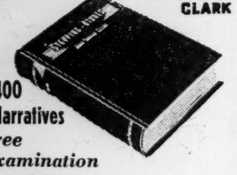
There has been much discussion of that point, now underlined by Dr. Wu's comment, but only informally, in the corridors. It is a discussion which finds further food in the vigorous anti-imperialist position taken by a large section of those attending the conference.

Along this line, and not of course necessarily directed at Britain, was Dr. Wu's suggestion that "while after the war it may not be feasible for the colonial powers to liquidate their possessions all at once, plans be worked out, perhaps after the pattern of the Philippine Islands, in which a period of preparation for self-government will be followed by actual independence.

"When the colonies are freed from external rule and become free states," he said, "the relationships between Asiatic and European peoples will be immensely improved."

It was noted here that Dr. Wu did not refer to relationships between China and Japan, but between the Orient as a whole and Europe.

STEPPING STONES
by JOHN THOMAS CLARK



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Eating Guinea Hen While on the Wing

Pan American Airways

Trans-Atlantic Clipper Serves Meals in Style

The above picture shows the dining salon of a Trans-Atlantic Clipper at mealtime while in flight. In this compartment of the Clipper 14 passengers may be seated comfortably on the davenport-type seats. The entrance to aft compartments is at the left; to the right is the entrance-way to the corridor leading to the galley. The meal served here appears to be breast of Guinea hen and is the second course of a meal which includes appetizer (usually fruit juices or consommé), entree, salad, and desert, and, of course, the usual nuts and candy.

Army Demand For Tents Has WPB on Edge

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Army has put in such a terrific demand for tents that War Production Board officials are "in knots."

They say that as of now the textile mills can meet only 50 per cent of the requirements.

They say this, too: They may not even be able to fill the full order for tents by cutting into other lines.

So far they have ordered 8 per cent of the yarn, intended for tire cords, to be diverted to manufacturing the duck material which goes into tents.

Very shortly they will cut into upholstery and corduroy manufacturing so the duck can be turned out.

This is the story the officials tell:

In August, 1943, the military began canceling its orders for tent material.

But at the start of this year the Army began to see fresh need for more duck. By March the Army requested 300,000,000 yards of duck by the end of 1944.

Since then the demands have increased. The Navy and Maritime Commission also need duck.

Here are some of the reasons:

In the South Pacific mildew is destructive of tenting. In the island-hopping campaign of the Pacific, tents are left behind on seized islands as bases of further operations.

In Italy, because of wide destruction of towns and civilian dwellings, Army commanders turned over large supplies of tents to homeless people.

The same will be true in the wake of the invasion of Western Europe.

WPB officials are working on the problem, but haven't reached a full solution.

Besides all this: The capacity of the mills to produce has been reduced by manpower shortages and the replacement of drafted, experienced men by inexperienced workers.

Polish Underground Told to Launch Push

By the Overseas News Agency

LONDON, July 17—The order has been given for the Polish Underground army to launch forthwith the supreme offensive against the Germans which it has ben preparing ever since Polind's collapse in 1939, according to Polish circles here.

The offensive, which will unfold gradually, is bound to make the German position untenable behind their own defense lines, thse sources say. For years the policy of the high command of the Polish Underground has been definitely to refrain from any premature action, which would be bound to end in failure and without achieving any objectives.

The waiting period has been used for careful preparation, planning, secret arming, training, and the establishment of an excellent intelligence net, all of which will now be put to the supreme test. All information reaching the Polish Government here suggests that the signal for action has been sounded.

Dr. H. H. Kimball

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Dr. Herbert Harvey Kimball, who passed on July 15 at Manassas, Va., was Director of Solar Radiation Research of the Meteorological Service for nearly a quarter of a century.

A native of Hopkinton, N. H., Dr. Kimball joined the staff of the Meteorological Service in 1884 and four times represented the United States at international meteorological conferences in Europe. He was a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Following his retirement in 1932, Dr. Kimball was Research Associate in charge of solar radiation investigations at the Blue Hill Obesrvatory of Harvard University where he resigned in 1939.

Air Passengers Hungry Lot, Steward Meets Varied Tastes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Air passengers are a hungry lot, according to a hard-pressed flight steward.

These of the bon appetit may happen to be European royalty, South American diplomatists, Hollywood "smoothies" or just G. I. Joes and Janes. But when it comes to epicurean enthusiasm, they're all the same. When and what do we eat?

Pan American Airways answers this question with detailed care and preparation. From 150 to 340 pounds of food are hoisted into the giant airplanes before they take off. As much as possible is done on ground bases, the huge kitchen at La Guardia Airfield here playing a major role in making flight passengers ask for more. There the meat roasts are three-quarters cooked before taken aboard; ice cream is frozen before the trip; containers of freshly cooked vegetables and other hot foods go into a well-insulated thermos jug—all in preflight order, lightness of weight always being a foremost consideration.

Big Job in Small Space

Housewives who have worked out a modern streamlined route from delicatessen to kitchenette will realize the advantage of having the food more than half ready when it reaches the tiny galley of the gerat clipper. To the flight steward, standing in the center of his three-by-four galley where he can reach the ice box, steam-table and beverage urn—all in 10 seconds flat—the question isn't open to debate.

Within this small space, he trafficks out meals for all, sometimes for as many as 32 at one sitting, striving to maintain the reputation for "glamour" and digestibility which dining at 8,000 feet up has managed to gain in the public eye.

To attain this ideal, he places quality and service above more fads and flourishes, according to Pan-American Flight Service Superintendent Joseph Raviol, who has directed the feeding of thousands and who speaks five languages and has "cheffed" in France, Italy, Spain, and South America. Sometimes as many as five meals are served during the course of a flight.

International Menu

But there is an international menu which seldom fails to please. Ham and eggs or roast beef mean global friendship in any language, he says. String beans are an all-time favorite, while more aristocratic branches of the vegetable family, such as the hearts of artichokes, also find a place on the monue.

To most Europeans, taking their places for breakfast aloft, there is no more gladdening sight than orange juice; lemons come in as a second attraction and eggs take third place in the list of distinguished menu items.

This seems to be typical of the changes that have come since the war. Previous to that was the era of luxury travel, when the food served to air passengers had to rival that served in the most fashionable hotels all over the world. Catering problems have increased with changes in routes and landings and likewise have the appetites!

Grenades Dropped Gently Rout Enemy

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Standing astride a Japanese pillbox, an American infantryman on Bougainville caught hand grenades tossed to him by comrades and, dropping them gently through apertures, accounted for seven enemy dead.

The War Department told today of the exploits of Private Amedeo Mungai of Chicago last March 24 during an operation of the 37th Infantry Division on Bougainville, quoting Lieut. George West of California in describing the attack on the concrete pillbox.

"We threw grenades at it," his officer said, "and fired at the openings with no visible effect. Private Mungai crawled up to me and said, 'If you want some grenades in that box I'll get them in.' I told him to go ahead, and we covered the pillbox with fire until he ran to a partly blinded side of the stronghold and got on top of it."

Private Mungai dropped two grenades inside. Five Japanese popped out and were shot down by the platoon. Mungai called for more grenades, dropped them in, and all resistance ceased.

Lend-Lease Aid in China Tops Billion

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, Foreign Economic Administrator, reported today that almost $1,400,000,000 worth of Lend-Lease goods were sent to the China-Burma-India theater from the beginning of the war to May 1, 1944.

Three-quarters of the total, he said, consisted of planes, tanks, guns and other war material for the Chinese, British and Indian forces.

In addition, more than $217,000,000 in war materials has been consigned to Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell for transfer to Chinese forces. The greater part of this was ordnance, accounting for almost $134,000,000; tanks and other vehicles, $63,000,000.

Major items in the general China-Burma-India distribution were ordnance, $216,319,000; aircraft, $269,404,000; tanks and vehicles, $270,187,000; industrial items, $322,328,000.

Help moves both ways, Mr. Crowley said, illustrating with a report of tens of thousands of Indians working with American engineers building India bases for the giant B-29 bombing planes and an estimated 400,000 Chinese laboring with crude tools or bare hands to create the surfaces from which the B-29's take off against Japan.

Dr. Kristoffersen to Head Norwegian Methodist Unit

By Religious News Service

STOCKHOLM, July 17—Dr. Alf Kristoffersen, outspoken critic of the Quisling church regime in occupied Norway, was elected President of the Norwegian Methodist Society at its annual conference in Oslo.

Soldiers on Leave Seek War Jobs

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Thousands of soldiers on leave are volunteering for war jobs because "apparently they realize the urgency of our manpower needs," Paul McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission, said today.

Typical of the tasks which the G. I. Joes are asking; and getting:

Loading trucks; "tough jobs" around steel mills; grain unloading; re-icing freight cars; stevedoring; railroad clerical jobs; food processing; stockyards jobs; and miscellaneous war occupations.

In the last 30 days over 4,000 servicemen have held jobs in Chicago plants, Mr. McNutt said, while in the Northern California area the U. S. Employment Service placed 6,100 soldiers and sailors in war jobs in May and June.

In Wisconsin, every day approximately 1,200 servicemen find war work of some kind.

"These figures are surprising," Mr. McNutt declared. "United States Employment Service offices all over the country are telling us that men on leave want to take war jobs—even for a few hours. Apparently they realize the urgency of our manpower needs."

In San Francisco, literally hundreds of men, Mr. McNutt added, go out from USO centers every night to the water front to join night shifts in loading ships for the Pacific war theater.

Armed forces personnel on leave is being used by practically every section of the country where such labor is available, Mr. McNutt said.

No attempt, he declared, had been made to recruit the men in camp except in certain areas where the needs of food processing plants have been urgent.

Jobs for Strong Men

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Want to volunteer for work in a foundry or forge shop? Go to the nearest Western Union office and send a collect telegram to the Foundry and Forge Division of the War Manpower Commission, saying:

"I would like a forge or foundry job."

Give your name, age, address and telephone number.

Paul V. McNutt, Manpower Chairman, promises that something will happen—quick.

He said the industry must have at least 20,000 additional men this summer, 7,000 at once.

Unless it gets them, in full and without delay, Mr. McNutt said, "the production of vital components will lag dangerously, threatening the entire military program for heavy trucks, tanks, heavy artillery, landing craft, ships, planes and other types of mobile equipment.

Medal of Honor Waits War Prisoner

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—When Private William J. Crawford of Pueblo, Colo., gets back from a German prison camp there will be a Congressional Medal of Honor waiting for him.

The War Department announced that the decoration has been awarded the former carpenter for knocking out with well-placed hand grenades three enemy machine gun nests which had held up the advance of his company.

The action occurred near Alto Villa, Italy, last Sept. 13. Fire from the machine guns, located on a hill, had pinned down Private Crawford's platoon. Without waiting for orders he crawled forward and silenced one after the other of the three gun positions, relying almost entirely on the accuracy of his grenade tossing.

Part of the crew in the last nest escaped the grenade blast and started running, but Private Crawford leaped into their position, and swung the undamaged German gun on its former operators. He was captured by the Germans a few hours later.

Crawford's father, George H. Crawford, will receive the medal to hold until his son's return.

Largest Living Thing

The General Sherman tree in Sequoia National Park is supposedly the oldest, largest, living thing in the world.

It shines at breakfast and at lunch—
And it brightens up a dinner . . .
When you bring on cheery Postum—
Folks all say, "It's sure a winner!"

TWO FORMS: POSTUM AND INSTANT POSTUM

Contains no caffein, no stimulant of any kind.

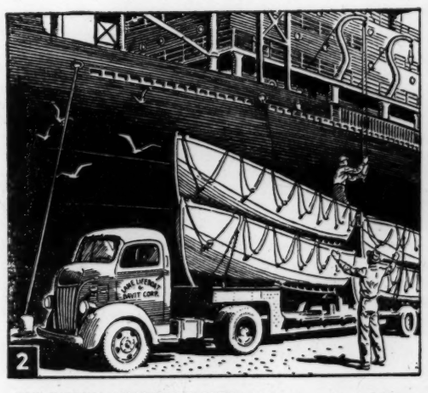
"LIFEBOATS MUST REACH THE VICTORY SHIPS ON TIME . . .

"Sure glad we've got FORDS!"

1 "NINE-TON LOADS are the average as we rush the lifeboats we make to nearly every shipyard on the coast. Our Ford truck tractors do a great job. Mileage is mounting, but operating costs stay low."

says **M. JAREMA,** *Works Manager, Lane Lifeboat & Davit Corporation, Flushing, New York*

On all kinds of jobs, Ford Trucks are delivering service that earns warmest praise from operators. Individuals and fleet owners write to tell how reliable their trucks are—how seldom they need repairs—how little they cost to run and to keep up. Limited production of new Ford Trucks has recently been authorized. If your needs are urgent and you can qualify, see your Ford dealer promptly. It will be necessary, of course, to provide official ODT certification.



2 "DELIVERING COMPLETE SETS of fully-equipped lifeboats saves both unloading and handling costs. Our Fords truck them into the yards on time, ready to be swung aboard the Victory and Liberty ships."

3 "A FORD RECONDITIONED ENGINE was recently installed in one truck in an emergency, enabling us to hold to schedules. Such service is a great help. We wouldn't trade our Fords for any other make."

Ford

NEW FORD TRUCKS NOW AVAILABLE
in limited numbers—by government authorization

More than 30,000,000 Ford, Mercury and Lincoln cars—and Ford trucks—have been built

Dürer and Rembrandt in Cambridge—News of the Stage

Masterpieces of Print Making Shown at the Fogg Museum

By Dorothy Adlow

Throughout the summer there will be a special display at the Fogg Museum of Art, Cambridge. It consists of the more important prints that have come recently to the collection of graphic arts.

The Fogg Museum accessions during the past year are so many, so varied, and so choice that they leave the seasoned gallery-trotter breathless. Every department has been enriched, occidental and oriental, ancient and modern, with pictures, sculptures, decorative objects, religious and secular artifacts. The Museum has no sooner felt adjusted to its comparatively new foundations when it finds its possessions far exceeding the building space.

Graphic arts have always been held in high favor in Cambridge, and the supply of prints has been abundant. But no collection is ever complete; there is always room for a better impression of an important work, and for examples of plates in varied states. The newest accessions fill in gaping spaces, and round out the collection of works by masters.

There are several fresh additions of Dürer, woodcuts and copper engravings. Beautiful specimens of woodcuts reveal his consummate qualities of luminosity, robustness and dramatic intensity. The woodcuts of "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," "Martyrdom of the 10,000," "Samson and the Lion" show the expressive vehemence of the Gothic which persisted in Germany at the time the Italians were emulating classical antiquity. Dürer in later years acquired qualities of sophistication as some engravings in the exhibition show. The vigor and candor of the earlier work was subdued as the artist dwelt upon delicate plastic qualifications.

A set of 58 miniatures of "Fall and Redemption of Man," by Albrecht Altdorfer, contains pictures of the type that earned for followers of Dürer the title "Kleinmeister," Little Master. Other early prints include works by Georg Pencz, Gabriel Salmon, who monogrammed his prints GS, and by the Italian, Andrea Mantegna.

There are several etchings by Rembrandt, including "View of Amsterdam," "Old Man with Divided Fur Cap" and "Abraham and Isaac." Rembrandt was as subtle, as probing, as transcendent on the plate as he was upon the canvas. If his line could contrive an illusion of form, space, atmosphere, and texture, it could also allude most cogently to thought and feeling. There are other Dutchmen who portray the local scene, landscapes, harbors and shipping.

Jacques Callot's "Miseries of War" show the print serving as a vehicle of propaganda, criticizing and proselytizing. Callot was one of a company of etchers who pointed out the weaknesses of men and barbarities of society. His pictorial commentaries are as pointed today as they were three centuries ago.

There is a fascinating display of "Le Carceri d'Invenzioni" by Giovanni Battista Piranesi. An architect by training, Piranesi was a brilliant portrayer of historic edifices. The prison series was a fantastic fabrication, a sort of architect's nightmare. Piranesi won the praise of De Quincey and Coleridge for these inventions, in which he evolved great vistas of construction amid huge spans of arches, elaborate stairways, gigantic beams. There is an abstract pattern in the architectural grotesques that remind us of modern Cubists. Indeed, there are symbols and odd assortments of engines, cables, pulleys, wheels which give these confections a Surrealistic atmosphere. They have been included in Surrealist exhibitions held recently.

Graphic art blossomed in the nineteenth century. It was adapted to the temperament of the new era, to growing realism and democracy, to broadening self-expression, fearless criticism. Daily life became a spectacle, and artists portrayed, expressed, mocked, interpreted it in a variety of ways. The print was a sympathetic medium for the dreamer, the poet, the illustrator, the chronicler; and artists were as unconventional in their choice of theme as they were in the original and daring development of technique.

There are some choice specimens in Cambridge, including "The Race Course" by Manet and "The Legislative Stomach" by Daumier, one of the most unrelenting of all his satires of men in governmental office. There are lithographs by Georges Rouault showing how much like a painting a print can be. Wilhelm Lehmbruck's "Return of the Prodigal Son" retains the line in its earliest function, as a well-defined boundary of form. There are prints by Gauguin, Toulouse-Lautrec, George Bellows to complete the list of notable accessions.

Rembrandt's 'Abraham and Isaac'
Etching now on view at the Fogg Museum of Art in Cambridge

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Water colors, by Jean-Louis Forain. Through August.
Institute of Modern Art, 138 Newbury Street — Twentieth - century prints. Through July 29.
Society of Arts and Crafts, 32 Newbury Street — Exhibition and sale of fine silver. Exhibition and sale of handmade pottery. Through July 26. Closed Saturday and Sunday during July and August.
Robert V. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—American landscapes. Hudson River School. Through the summer.
Fogg Museum of Art—Exhibition of Old Wedgwood. Through summer.
Museum of Fine Arts—French Arts of the eighteenth century. Through Sept. 3. Shell spirals in art and symbolic education. Through Sept. 10. Museum hours: 9 a. m. to 5 p. m daily; Sundays, 1:30 to 5:30. Closed Mondays.

Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Concord: Concord Art Association—Pictures by Alexandre Iacovleff; lithographs by Stow Wengenroth. Through summer.
Marblehead: Marblehead Arts Association—Exhibition of paintings. Through Aug. 4.
Pittsfield: The Berkshire Museum—Exhibition of paintings by Harold Sterner. Exhibition of portraits of Harold Sterner by his father, Albert Sterner. Through July 30.
Provincetown: Provincetown Art Association—Annual exhibitions.
Rockport: The Thieme Gallery, 6 South Street—Exhibition of paintings, sculpture and prints. Through September.

'Oh Boy' Due Tonight At Brattle Hall

A revival of "Oh Boy!", the Wodehouse-Bolton-Kern musical comedy, originally produced in World War I days, will be seen at the Cambridge Summer Theater in Brattle Hall starting this evening. Patti Pickens will be guest star. Among the songs in the show which may be remembered are "A Pal Like You," "Till the Clouds Roll By," "Nobody Home," "Go To It," and "Old Fashioned Wife." This will be the second time that the Cambridge Summer Theater has undertaken a musical comedy production. The first, presented last summer, was Victor Herbert's "The Only Girl."

The play next week at Cambridge will be "The Little Foxes," with Mebel Acker in the role of Regina Giddens, the part played originally by Tallulah Bankhead.

The engagement of "3 Is a Family" enters its eleventh week at the Colonial this evening and it is expected that the play will extend its stay at the theater into August. Some four or five members of the New York company, which closed a run of 61 weeks on Broadway on July 8, are now included in the Boston company.

Albert Basserman, one of the leading actors of pre-Hitler Germany, now well-known to America's moviegoers, will make his first appearance on the American stage in the Theater Guild's production of "Embezzled Heaven," portraying the Pope in the Ladislaus Bus-Fekete—Mary Helen Fay dramatization of Franz Werfel's novel. Ethel Barrymore will be starred. For many decades, Mr. Basserman was noted for his performances in the classic repertories of Ibsen, Shakespeare, and Schiller. He was an outstanding star of the German, Austrian and mid-European stage for almost half a century. He came to America in 1939 and has since made himself a new career in Hollywood.

"Helen Goes to Troy" ended a Broadway run of 96 performances Saturday. But a tour is contemplated beginning late in August, with a return to New York in the autumn. Whether or not Boston will be one of the cities to be visited is not yet announced, but it seems likely that it may be. Jarmila Novotna and Ernest Truex head the company, and the production is being presented by the New Opera Company.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor
Richard Burgin
Who will conduct the final pair of concerts in the summer series of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, in New England Mutual Hall, Sept. 3-4.

San Francisco Opera

Twenty San Francisco performances, a record number, are announced by Gaetano Merola, general director, for the 1944 San Francisco Opera Association season, Sept. 29-Oct. 28.

Operas listed are "Aïda," "Lakme," "Manon," "Les Contes d'Hoffman," "Martha," "Carmen," "Faust," "Salome," "Masked Ball," "Falstaff," "La Bohème," "Lucia di Lammermoor and "Forza del Destino."

Artists will include Licia Albanese, Lily Pons, Stella Roman, Risë Stevens, Thelma Votipka, Hertha Glaz, Alessio de Paolis, John Garris, Frederick Jagel, Raoul Jobin, Charles Kullman, Jan Peerce, George Cehanovsky, Ivan Petroff, Francesco Valentino, Leonard Warren, Lorenzo Alvary, Salvatore Baccaloni, Enzio Pinza, Roberto Silva, Vivian della Chiesa, Lily Djanel, Marjory Hess, Margaret Harshaw, and Bruno Landi.

News of the Screen

Hugo Haas, Czechoslovakian film actor, writer, and director, will make his American movie debut in Columbia's "Stalk the Hunter," which stars Allyn Joslyn, Evelyn Keyes, and Marguerite Chapman. Mr. Haas has appeared in some 40 pictures made in Prague, and has acted in British and French films. Since coming to the United States in 1941 he has participated in stage revivals of "Autumn Crocus" and "R. U. R."

Charles Rigaud, French-Argentine actor, has been signed by Lester Cowan for an important part in "Woman of the Sea." Mr. Rigaud made his first visit to Hollywood in 1930 and remained there for a year. He left France at the time of the German invasion and has been in Buenos Aires. He has made several films in South America.

S. Z. Sakall has been cast for Warners Technicolor "San Antonio" in which Errol Flynn and Alexis Smith will be co-starred.

Zachary Scott will have the lead in "Dangerous Marriage," a mystery romance by Virginia Perdue, to be filmed by Warner Brothers.

"Naples Is a Battlefield," a British Ministry of Information short, now being released in the United States, shows how the city was restored to livable condition by the Allied forces. Another British Government short depicts the history of the German popular song, "Lili Marlene," which was adopted by the Eighth Army, and, supplied the anti-Nazi words, radiocast to German listeners throughout Europe.

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News. XGOA, 5.98 meg., 50.13 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Caracas—7:00 p. m.—Comedy based on Venezuelan customs. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—7:15 p. m.—News Round-Up: J. B. McGeachy. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—8:15 p. m.—"The Children's Hour." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Rio de Janeiro—8:30 p. m.—Program in English. PSH, 10.22 meg., 29.3 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—Prisoner of War. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—10:15 p. m.—Johnny Canuck's Revue. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRX, 6.69 meg., 30.9 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRM, 7.12 meg., 42.1 m.
Guatemala—10:45 p. m.—The English Hour. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Lima, Peru—11:30 p. m.—Informative Notes; Peruvian Music. OAX-4Z, 6.08 meg., 31.03 m.

Today's F. M. Programs

WBZFM
4:00 p. m.—Musicale; Music.
4:30 p. m.—Novatime; Music.
4:45 p. m.—Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:00 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:30 p. m.—Red Cross Program.
5:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
6:00 p. m.—News; Weather; Music.
7:00 p. m.—Johnny Mercer's Orch.
7:15 p. m.—News of the World.
7:30 p. m.—The Carol Sisters.
8:00 p. m. to 10 p. m.—Same as WBZ.
10:00 p. m.—Sign off.

WTGR-WMTW
3:00 p. m. to 5 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m. to 6:30 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m. to 9:15 p. m.—Same as WNAC.
9:15 p. m.—Sign off.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Oh, Boy!" starring Patti Pickens. Music by Jerome Kern. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:15, 6:15, 9:15. "Whistler," Richard Dix. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20.
Fenway—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 12:55, 3:40, 6:30, 9:15. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:18, 8.
Keith Memorial—"Cobra Woman," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:14, 4:35, 7:19, 10:12. "South of Dixie," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 10:48 a. m., 1:10, 3:32, 6:15, 8:50.
Kenmore—"Action on the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart. 2:25, 5:45, 9. "Mr. Mug Steps Out," Dead End Kids. 1:10, 4:30, 8.
Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette," Jennifer Jones. 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:17, 6, 8:45.
Metropolitan — "Adventures of Mark Twain," Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10 a. m. 1:35, 5:15, 9:15. "Take It Big," Jack Haley, Harriet Hilliard, Ozzie Nelson, Mary Beth Hughes. 12:15, 3:55.
Modern—"Going My Way," Bing Crosby, Rise Stevens. 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:25 6:15 9.
Orpheum—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45.
Paramount—"Four Jills in a Jeep," Kay Francis, Carole Landis, Martha Raye, Mitzi Mayfair. 10:40 a m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9:35. "Gambler's Choice," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:45, 8:30.
RKO-Boston — "Ghost Catchers," Olsen and Johnson. 10:01 a. m., 12:36, 3:02, 5:28, 7:54, 10:20. Stage Show: 11:27 a. m., 1:53, 4:19, 6:45, 9:11.
Scollay—"Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan, 10:45 a. m., 2:15 5:45, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:05.
State—"The White Cliffs of Dover," Irene Dunne, Alan Marshal, Roddy McDowall, Frank Morgan. 11:30 a. m., 2, 4:40, 7:15, 9:45.
South Station Theater—"The latest March of Time, Back Door to Tokyo," "Liberation of Rome," "A Great Day's Coming," "Mexican Sportland," "Along the Cactus Trail," "Sportsman's Memories," latest newsreels and other shorts.
Telepix—"March of Time—Back Door to Tokyo," "Circus Animals," "Pete Smith," "Cowboy Ballads," "Sweden's Forests" "Capture of Cherbourg," "World News," "Donald Duck and Super Mouse." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Uptown — "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:35, 6, 9:20. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster and Ann Rutherford. 1:15, 4:40, 8.
Washington Street Olympia—"Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 10:50 a. m., 2:20, 5:50, 9:15. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Shine On Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Million Dollar Kid," East Side Kids; "Career Girl," Frances Langford. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Rains Came," Myrna Loy, Tyrone Power. "Under Two Flags," Ronald Colman, Claudette Colbert.
Regent: "Gung Ho," Randolph Scott. "Week-End Pass," Noah Beery, Jr.
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Follow the Boys," George Raft. 1:45, 7:45.
BROOKLINE — Brookline Village: "The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Slightly Terrific," Leon Errol, Anne Rooney.
Coolidge Corner: "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis Morgan, Gail Patrick. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster.
Cleveland Circle: "Uncertain Glory," Paul Lukas, Errol Flynn. "Follow the Boys," stage and screen entertainers. 1:30, 7:30
CAMBRIDGE — Central Square: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster, Ann Rutherford. 1:45, 8.
Harvard: "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. "Man From Down Under," Charles Laughton. 2, 8.
University: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:29, 5:30, 8:40. "The March of Time—Backdoor to Tokyo." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.
EVERETT—Capitol: "Follow the Boys," Stage and Screen Entertainers. 3:27, 9:08. "Tunisian Victory." 2, 7:40.
Park—"The Uninvited," Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "Timber Queen," Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes.
HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Andy Hardy's Blonde Trouble," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "The Whistler," Richard Dix. 1:30, 7:45.
JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2:05, 8:15.
LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton. 2:30, 8:15. "Black Parachute," John Carradine. 4:10, 9:50.
MALDEN—Granada: "Goodnight Sweetheart," Ruth Terry. 1:38, 4:48, 7:58. "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. 2:57, 6:07, 9:11.
Mystic: "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 2:21, 7, 9:54. "Ladies Courageous," Loretta Young. 3:31, 8:21.
Strand: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. 3:06, 8:11. "Moon Over Las Vegas," Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 1:52, 6:50, 9:53.
Maplewood: "Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 3:22, 9:22. "Rosie the Riveter," Jane Frazee, Frank Albertson. 1:52, 7:52.
Orpheum: "Detective Kitty O'Day," Jean Parker. 2:25, 8:10. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 3:30, 9:15.
MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Bermuda Mystery," Preston Foster. 1:45, 7:45.
MEDFORD—Medford: "Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. "Scarlet Claw," Basil Rathbone.
Fellsway: "Broadway Rhythm," George Murphy, Kinny Simms. Selected Shorts.
NATICK—Colonial: "Uncertain Glory," Errol Flynn, Paul Lukas. "These Men in White," Lionel Barrymore. 1:45, 8.
NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Follow the Boys," all star cast. "The Racket Man," Tom Neal.
NEWTON—Paramount: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. 2, 8.
QUINCY—Quincy: "Going My Way," Bing Crosby. Selected Short subjects. 2, 8.
Strand: "Shine on Harvest Moon," Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Sailor's Holiday," Arthur Lake. 2, 8.
SOMERVILLE—Central: "Cover Girl," Rita Hayworth, Gene Kelly. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid," Jimmy Lydon.
Strand: "The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sister.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Tampico," Edward G. Robinson, Lynn Bari. "Up in Mabel's Room," Dennis O'Keefe.
SOUTH WEYMOUTH — Cameo: "Song of Russia," Robert Taylor, Susan Peters. "Yanks Ahoy," William Tracy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.
WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Tampico," Lynn Bari, Edward G. Robinson. 2:09, 7:54. "Rationing," Wallace Beery, Marjorie Main. 3:29, 9:14.
WALTHAM—Embassy: "Tender Comrade," Ginger Rogers. "Bermuda Mystery," Ann Rutherford, Preston Foster.
WATERTOWN — Watertown Square: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez. "Million Dollar Kid," East Side Kids.
Coolidge: "Rationing," Wallace Beery. "Address Unknown," Paul Lukas.
WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "See Here, Private Hargrove," Robert Walker, Donna Reed. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker.
WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones, June Vincent. Continuous from dusk to midnight.
WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Lodger," Laird Cregar, Merle Oberon. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser, Marilyn Maxwell.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (STAGE)

Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
HATS OFF TO ICE
75c, $1.25 and $1.65 Plus Tax
Sat. Eves. Only: 75c to $2.40 Plus Tax
Eves. 8:40. Sun. 8:15 No Mon. Perf.
Mats. Wed., Thurs., Sat. 2:40. Sun. Mail Orders
CENTER THEA., Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474.
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THE THEATRE GUILD presents
(In association with Jack H. Skirball)
JACOBOWSKY AND THE COLONEL
The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY
Staged by ELIA KAZAN
LOUIS CALHERN - ANNABELLA - OSCAR KARLWEIS
J. EDWARD BROMBERG
MARTIN BECK Thea., West 45th. Air-Cond.
Eves. 8:30. Matinees Thursday & Saturday 2:30.

THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL HIT!
OKLAHOMA!
Music by RICHARD RODGERS
Book and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN 2d
Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
Dances by AGNES de MILLE
BETTY GARDE HARRY STOCKWELL EVELYN WYCKOFF
ST. JAMES Thea., West 44th. Air-Conditioned.
Eves. 8:30. Mats. Thursday and Saturday 2:30.

"A 3-Act Thunderbolt." Walter Winchell
LILLIAN HELLMAN'S NEW PLAY
CORNELIA OTIS SKINNER DENNIS KING DUDLEY DIGGES
THE SEARCHING WIND
FULTON, W. 46. Eves. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:40.
AIR CONDITIONED

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Phil BAKER • Phil SILVERS • GUEST STARS
'TAKE IT OR LEAVE IT'
A 20th Century-Fox Hit!
PLUS ON STAGE—DUKE ELLINGTON & ORCH.
ELLA LOGAN • JERRY LESTER
BUY MORE BONDS ROXY 7th Ave. & 50th St.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave.
CARY GRANT
"Once Upon a Time"
Janet Blair
Dir. by Alexander Hall A Columbia Picture
Spectacular Stage Presentation
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

UNIVERSITY HARVARD SQ. KIR. 4580
Bing CROSBY ENTIRE WEEK Going my way

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL — TONIGHT 8:30
• AIR • COOLED 458 LAUGHS!
JOHN GOLDEN'S NEW HIT
3 IS A FAMILY
SUMMER PRICES
Nites 75c to $2, plus tax
MATINEES Wed. & SAT. 75c to $1.50

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SCIENTIFICALLY AIR COOLED
LOEW'S
STATE & ORPHEUM
DOORS OPEN Orpheum 9:15 a m. State 11:15 a m.
HELD OVER 2nd WEEK
"The WHITE CLIFFS of DOVER"
Starring IRENE DUNNE ALAN MARSHAL
PLUS
SELECTED SHORTS
LOEW'S NEWS OF THE DAY
BUY WAR BONDS AT LOEW'S

RKO KEITH MEMORIAL
ALWAYS COOL
MARIA MONTEZ JON HALL SABU in
COBRA WOMAN in TECHNICOLOR
CO-FEATURE SOUTH of DIXIE ANNE GWYNNE DAVID BRUCE JEROME COWAN

NOW! METROPOLITAN
FREDRIC MARCH • ALEXIS SMITH
'The Adventures of Mark Twain'
plus "TAKE IT BIG"

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
NOW
Kay Francis • Carole Landis
Martha Raye • Mitzi Mayfair
"FOUR JILLS IN A JEEP"
Plus "Gambler's Choice"

BOSTON (Kenmore Sq.)

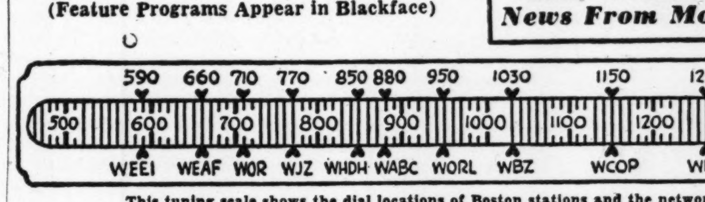
KENMORE 777 BEACON ST.
AIR-CONDITIONED
HUMPHREY BOGART • RAYMOND MASSEY
Action on the North Atlantic
DEAD END KIDS MR. MUGGS STEPS OUT

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin" sk.	Morton Downey, songs.	"Woman of America"	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time	"Ma Perkins"; comedy.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	Dramatic sketch	Pepper Young's Family.	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Listen & Live"	Drama; Musical Variety	"Right to Happiness"	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular Music; songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	News commentator	News; H. Musette's Or.
4:15	guest stars; Song	Newscasts	Stella Dallas; sketch	Musical Program	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:30	Help Wanted; News	News Commentator	'Lorenzo Jones'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Louis Armstrong's Or.
4:45	**Democratic Conv'n**	Musical Poll of Hits	'Widder Brown'; sketch	Bob Stanley's Orch.	J. Manning, Troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Fol-	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; 'Victory Garden'
5:15	lies; Evelyn Howe	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Five O'Clock Fol's"	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Drama; Industrial talk	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	L. Murray's Music	News Highlights	K. Ivers; Swincopators	Sports; Snapshots	Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Jesting With Jesters"	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Horace Heidt's Show:	Johnny Mercer's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	Bing Crosby, songs
7:15	"Dateline"; drama	music; drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Terry's Tunes"	News Service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "Th'ks	"The Lone Ranger"	Embarkation Port Band	Radio Newsreel	Johannes Steel, news
7:45	to the Yanks'	western dramatization.	John Barry, news	Milt Herth's Trio	Fritz Kreisler's Music.
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Paul Neilson, news	**Cavalcade of America:**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"	**"Boomerang"; drama**	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	"Gay 90s Revue";	"Blind Date"; Arlene	**Igor Gorin, baritone;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.;	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Music; Bill Henry	Frances, m. c.	**Howard Barlow's Orch.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	Civil Service Reporter
9:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	"Counterspy"; drama	**Fritz Kreisler, Violin;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Rim-**
9:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	"Counterspy"; drama	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	"Screen Test"	**sky-Korsakov: Sche-**
9:30	**Herbert Marshal in**	Frankie Master's Or.	**Rose Bampton, soprano;**	**Music of Worship: Solo-**	**herazade**
9:45	**'A Man Named X'**	Dance Orch.; Drama.	**Or.; W. Pelletier, con.**	**ists; A. Wallenstein**	**Classical Album**
10:00	Guild: J. Carson; J.	**Raymond Gram Swing**	**Josephine Antoine:**	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	Wyman; A. Hale	Ted Malone, talk	**Rheinhold Schmidt: Or.**	**Preview Dem. Convent'n**	Vocal trio
10:30	Johnny Morgan's	"Silver Nocturne"	"Dr. I. Q." Quiz Show	Dean Hudson's Orch.	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
10:45	Show; guest	"Silver Nocturne"	Jimmy McClain, mc.	Music; Weather	Cab Calloway's Or.
11:00	News; Weather	News service	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Musical program	Weather; Bump Hadley	Gus Martel's Orch.	Duke Ellington's Or.
11:30	Tony Pastor's Or.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Tony Pastor's Or.	"Aloha"; News	Music You Want	Xavier Cugat's Orch.	Day's End; News

Tuesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical program	News; Dress Parade	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; C'wb'y music	News report	Musical pgm; Weather	News comments	
7:30	Music; Var'y; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News commentator	"Happy Hank"; songs	New England Fellow-
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	"Ranger Joe's Ranch"	Herb Lewis; "Salute"	ship Service
8:00	News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	World News Roundup	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Melody Time	The Wax Museum	Organ recital; News	Musical Timetable
8:30	Carl Moore; Music	Melody Time	News commentator	Louise Morgan	Musical Timetable
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Food talk	Louise Morgan; Weather	Musical Timetable
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	"The Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Across Caribbean	"The Breakfast Club"	"Mary Foster"; sketch	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Industrial talk	"The Breakfast Club"	Wartime Food News	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; music
9:45	WEEI Food Fair	"The Breakfast Club"	Serenade for Strings	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time; News
10:00	Valiant Lady	Church in the Wildwood	Lora Lawton; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	Dramatic sketch
10:15	"Light of World"	Women and the War	Robert St. John, news	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Studio speaker
10:30	"Changing World"	Fishermen's program	Musical program	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	Dramatic sketch	Revue; music	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Mason
11:00	"Honeymoon Hill"	Breakfast Music; Inter	"Road of Life"; sketch	News; "Tune Factory"	"Voice of Experience"
11:15	Second Husband	views	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	N. E. Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	Bright Horizons	News commentator	"Brave Tomorrow"	**Democratic Convention**	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Singing Stars	"David Harum"; sketch	Imogene Wolcott; Organ	News service
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens.	Boake Carter, news	Dude Ranch; music
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette	Musical program	News service	Polka Time; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers.	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	Baukhage Talking; news	The Wax Museum	News commentator	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	Off the Record	The Wax Museum	Jack Berch & His Boys	Treasury Salute
1:30	B. Flynn, news	Off the Record	Carl Caruso, news	Jimmie Fidler, talk	Curtain Time with
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's program	"Luncheon With Salvy"	**American Woman's Jury**	Marguerite Porter
2:00	Portia Faces Life	Charles Jones, songs	"Guiding Light"; dr.	Cedric Foster, news	Dance Lineup
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food talk	'Today's Children'; dr.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	Serial drama	Summer Serenade	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Sports program
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk	Newscast	Hymn recital	**Jane Cowl Series; talk**	Music; News; Sports
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk	Morton Downey, songs.	'Woman of America'; sk	Vocal Rhythm Trio	Sports program
3:15	Songs; Revue	Hollywood Star Time.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch.	Women Delegates, Int.	News service
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch	'Pepper Young's Family'	Chuck Foster's Orch.	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Wave Recruits"	Drama; Musical Variety	'Right to Happiness'; sk	Across the Footlights	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee:	Popular music; Songs	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news.	News; Shep Field's Or.
4:15	Guest stars; Songs	Newscast	Stella Dallas; sketch	Music program	Jan Garber's Orch.
4:30	"Life to the Front"	Jewish Philanthropies	Lorenzo Jones; sketch	"Full Speed Ahead";	Jimmy Murray, minstrel
4:45	Help Wanted; News	Musical Poll of Hits	"Widder Brown"	Maritime Service	Horace Heidt's Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Terry and the Pirates"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	E. Howe, mc	"Easy Rhythm"	"We Love and Learn"	"Chick Carter"; sketch	Journey to Ireland
5:30	"Notes for Victory'	Jack Armstrong; sketch	'Just Plain Bill'; sketch	Adventures of Tom Mix	Journey to Ireland
5:45	Hawaii, 1950; Music	Musical program	"Front Page Farrell"	"Superman"; sketch	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Dinner concert	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; music
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	Newscast	Review; Music	Sports; Snapshots	Dinner Dance Music
6:30	Sports; Band	"Jerry and Sky"	"Serenader"; songs	**The World's Front Page**	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 **J Harsch**	Baseball scores; Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Music Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	'Land of the Lost'; dr.	J. Mercer's Music Shop	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Frank Sinatra, songs
7:15	J. Nesbitt; Parade	'Land of the Lost'; dr.	News of the World	"Terry's Tunes"	News service
7:30	American Melody	Symphonic Gems	**"Everything for the**	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical program
7:45	Hour; songs; or.	Symphonic Gems; Talk	**Boys"; variety; guest**	Lani McIntire's Orch.	Red River Valley Trio
8:00	'Big Town'; drama	Paul Neilson, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Frank Singiser, news	News service
8:15	'Big Town'; drama	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	'Return of Nick Carter'	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:30	Dramatic sketch	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	**"Quick as a Flash":**	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Drama; Music	Ransom Sherman's Show	'A Date With Judy'; sk.	**Quiz; Ken Roberts, mc**	Tax program
9:00	Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	Gabriel Heatter, news	"Music Hour"
9:15	Jack Pepper Show	"Famous Jury Trials"	Mystery Theater drama	"Screen Test"	"Music Hour"
9:30	Raymond Massey:	Frankie Carles' Orch.	**Words at War: drama;**	**'Campaign Issues': Ful-**	"Music Hour"
9:45	dramatic sketch	Dance orch.; drama	**"War Below Zero"**	**ton Lewis, Jr.: Leon**	"Music Hour"
10:00	**Bretton Woods**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	Charlotte Greenwood's	**Henderson; E. Lindley**	News service
10:15	**Monetary Conf.**	'George Hicks Report'g'	Comedy Show	**Preview Dem. Conv'n'n**	"This Is France"
10:30	**Congress Speaks**	'Let Yourself Go'; Mil-	Hildegarde songs; Har-	Musical Roundup	Art Jarret's Orch.
10:45	Network program	ton Berle, mc; G Jessel	ry Sosnick's Orch.	Music; Weather	Freddie Martin's Orch.
11:00	News; Rideout	Newscast	News; Elmer N. Eddy	News service	Red Nichols' Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance music	Weather; Sports	Ben Selvin's Orch.	Tony Pastor's Orch.
11:30	Lee Castle's Orch.	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	Lee Castle's Orch.	Recording; News	Music You Want	Eddy Howard's Orch.	Day's End; News

N. E. Men and Women Needed For the Navy and Coast Guard

War Activities of New England

Qualified New Englanders are needed for duty in the Navy and to fill the ranks of the Spars in the Coast Guard, according to announcements from headquarters of the services today.

Important special programs of the Navy call for Procurement Expediters, Coast Inspection Officers, men familiar with the Controlled Material Plan, Packaging Officers, and Material Handlers. Civilians who are qualified by education or experience for these jobs may be commissioned directly from civilian activities, according to the Boston Office of Naval Procurement, 150 Causeway Street.

Men who have had experience with ocean-going steamship and stevedoring companies are needed as Special Construction Battalion Officers.

A challenge to women to back up the men of the Coast Guard is contained in an appeal for recruits from the Spars. Inviting them to call at 70 State Street, the statement concludes, "It is a privilege for you to work shoulder to shoulder with the men of our country, and when peace is restored you will be proud to look the world in the eye secure in the thought that you did your bit as a member of the Women's Reserve of the United States Coastguard."

Guard Commended

Sticking to their battle stations when their ship, loaded with ammunition, was under severe bomb attack and sustained a direct hit during the invasion at Anzio, seven New Englanders, members of an armed guard unit, have been sent letters of commendation by the Navy, it was announced today.

They are Boatswain's Mate 2/c Arthur J. Gelinas of Lowell, Seaman 1/c Thomas J. Egan of Manchester, N. H., Edward A. Crossley of Revere, Robert G. Cassita of East Douglas, Joseph Lazaroff of Worcester and Francis E. Pepin of Swansea.

Submarine Launched

Another New England shipyard continued the flow of ships to the sea with a launching of the submarine Bullhead by the Electric Boat Company in Groton, Conn., yesterday. The Bullhead is the second submarine to be launched at the yard this month and the 15th during 1944.

Sponsor was Mrs. Howard R. Doyle of Groton, whose husband was chosen to have this honor by the vote of his fellow employees.

Field Training

Two Infantry Regiments of the Massachusetts State Guard started their summer field training at Camp Chase, Hingham, yesterday. They are the 23d Infantry from the Northern Boston Metropolitan District under the command of Col. Edward J. Connelly of Wakefield and the 30th Infantry from Cape Cod, commanded by Maj. A. Mitchell.

The tour of duty for the regiments is one week, during which they are given intensive training for the wartime task of the State military forces.

Promotions Won

Two Bay State men overseas have won promotions according to dispatches received here today. With the Fifth Army in Italy, Sergeant Warren F. White of Revere has been promoted to staff sergeant. He is on duty with the 536th Anti-Aircraft Battalion as communications sergeant.

Private John K. Whitehouse of Dedham has taken the first step up the ladder of military rank, being advanced to private, first class. His job is an ammunition handler and he is in the European Theater of Operations.

Ration Dates For Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 in Book 4, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8, through Z8, and also A5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires.

OPA to Take Peep Into Family Larder

To provide up-to-date information on the amount and kind of food purchased for home use by representative American families, the U. S. Census Bureau will start tomorrow to gather information for "The Waretime Food Diary," from the housewives themselves. This was announced here today by Edward K. Svenson, Boston representative of the Bureau.

Selected families in Suffolk, Middlesex, and Norfolk Counties are to be asked to co-operate in preparing the diary for the Office of Price Administration, as part of a nation-wide survey to be conducted in 68 areas of the nation involving more than 2,000 housewives selected as being representative of all types of families.

"My Sister Eileen," co-starring Libby Holman and K. T. Stevens, will be presented at the Strand Theater, Stamford, Conn., beginning Monday, July 24.

The Radio Debut of
FRITZ KREISLER
will take place
TONIGHT
ON
THE TELEPHONE HOUR
Accompaniment by
The Bell Symphonic Orchestra
DONALD VOORHEES, Conductor
9 P.M.
Eastern War Time
STATION WBZ
And the NBC Network
WBZA WJAR WFEA
WCSH WRDO WLBZ

Italian Guerrillas Hold Key To Speed of Allied Advance

Continued from Page 1

are said to have played an important part in the failure of the German attempt to hold Orbetello and Orvieto on the front between the Tyrrhenian Sea and the Tiber, thus enabling Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's tanks to advance rapidly beyond Orbetello.

When the Germans began their retreat from central Italy after the fall of Rome, thousands of armed patriots were mobilized throughout central Italy by the Committee of National Liberation. Their activities prevented the retreating Wehrmacht from carrying out demolitions in the cities and villages. While the Germans were pulling out, the whole central Italian region was already completely dominated by the resistance groups.

Allies Move Forward

Today as the Allied war machine is slowly grinding forward toward the slopes of the Tuscan Appennines and the Germans are trying to prolong their defensive operations along the Pisa-Rimini "Gothic" Line, much depends on whether the partisans have been able to prevent the Wehrmacht from fortifying the Apennines north of Florence. Sabotage, damage to communications and attacks follow each other constantly day and night. The partisans have altered their tactics, directing their attacks primarily against the Germans rather than against the Fascists. Parts of Florence, Arezzo, Ancona, and Leghorn are said to be held by Italian patriots.

If the Germans withdraw from the Central Italian Gothic Line, northern Italy is lost to them. As to a German defense along the Po Line, there is little doubt that the fortifications along this line which were started by the Fascist Government before the coup d'état of July 25, 1943, have not been completed.

Moreover, the resistance movement has made it difficult for the Germans to organize any really effective defense. Recently German commanders in northern Italy received orders to evacuate villages and towns. Even in the north a large part of the countryside is under the control of Italian resistance groups. Most of the German troops have been concentrated in the cities. Swiss sources have received unconfirmed reports that the Germans are preparing to abandon Liguria, Piedmont, and Lombardy; that in the most important cities only Blackshirt S. S. Guard units will be left while German territorials are guarding the frontier.

Hold Up Action

Yet, there is evidence that the partisans in the north are still restraining themselves and that they have not yet deployed all their forces. Thus, partisan activity in Lombardy, Piedmont, and Venice, though important, is somewhat less apparent than it has been in central Italy ever since the fall of Rome.

However, as soon as the front reaches northern Italy, the resistance movement is expected to spring into action. According to latest advices, more than 80,000 partisans are concentrated in various parts of northern Italy. They are organized in military formations, partly commanded by former officers of the Italian Army.

At present, the resistance movement is especially active in the Liguria region and around Bologna, Modena, Reggio, Para, and Piacenza along the old Via Aemilia. Strikes in the Ligurian industrial cities of Genoa, Spezia, Imperia, and Savona have increased the striking power of the armed patriots.

Open Rebellion

Piedmont is in open rebellion. In Turin, a general strike has led to bitter fighting between the workers and German and Fascist troops. Of special importance are the activities of the Piedmontese partisans who hold positions on several of the principal French-Italian Alpine passes. It is believed that if the Allies occupy the plains of Lombardy, they would be able to cross the Alps and take the Germans in the rear in the Riviera and the Gulf of Lyons, thanks to the Piedmontese partisans who are in contact with the French Maquisards. A Fascist writer complains that the feeling of revolt in Piedmont is no sooner "expelled" from one region than it returns from another direction.

It goes without saying that the active resistance movement represents only a small part of the people. Yet it has wide support among the population. Some American observers have said that there is a tendency among some Allied military leaders to label the resistance movement as a Communist organization.

This is incorrect since the resistance front embraces all Italian parties. The Communists, to be sure, are very active. But the general direction of the resistance movement is firmly in the hands of the North Italian Committee of National Liberation.

The political strength and determination of the Committee can be seen from an announcement issued by it disavowing a loan of 1,000,000,000 lire issued by the Milan Commune some time ago. The Committee has declared that it will not recognize the Commune's debt and that all subscribers will be considered supporters of Fascism.

Similarly, the Committee has announced that the pay which industrialists withheld from their staffs for the March strike will be refunded to all in full. Such repayment will be made compulsory by special decree.

It is quite certain that the task of AMG in northern Italy will not be an easy one. The disarming of nearly 100,000 patriots will raise special problems, provided it can be carried through at all.

Moreover, AMG's work will be made more difficult because the working masses in the great industrial Centers—quite different from the people of Rome and Naples—have been impressed by Russian foreign policy toward Italy. This has helped the Communist Party whose ranks in northern Italy reportedly are constantly swelling as the workers who turned their gaze toward Britain and the United States have gradually veered toward Russia.

Churchill Views Tank-Buster

Associated Press

New Tank Now Operating in Normandy

Prime Minister Winston Churchill (left) at a base in England stands in the superstructure as he inspects, escorted by an officer, the new Cromwell cruiser tank. The new tank, mounting a 75 mm. gun, is now operating in Normandy.

U. S. Carriers Rock Foe In Pacific Isles

Continued from Page 1

Yap were shot down by a United States combat patrol.

Although enemy antiaircraft fires ranged from intense to meager, American air losses have been slight, amounting to only four planes and two pilots since the sustained strikes began.

The almost undisputed authority which American carrier planes exercise over the Marianas now is reinforced by land-based aircraft operating from Saipan. The use of Saipan by United States land planes and the recent damage inflicted by American carriers on Japanese staging bases in the Bonins probably account to a large extent for the inability of the Japanese to make an aerial comeback at Guam and Rota so far.

U. S. Navy Personnel Exceeds 3,400,000

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Navy has passed its Sept. 1 goal of a force of 3,400,000 and is nearing its expected year-end peak of 3,700,000, it was disclosed July 15.

On June 30, records showed, the Navy had 3,632,381 in service, including 2,987,311 in the Navy itself, 475,835 in the Marine Corps, and 169,235 in the Coast Guard.

Since then, several thousand have been added through inductions. This gives the nation a combined Army and Navy more than 11,300,000 strong, since the Army previously had reached its desired strength of 7,700,000.

French Partisans 175,000 Strong

Continued from Page 1

of German reserves to the Normandy front has been delayed, to a great part through Partisan action, but Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel eventually was able to begin counterdrives. Disruption of German communications by French guerrillas has won precious time for the Allies, but has not prevented a German counter-offensive.

Pattern of Action

The pattern of guerrilla action in France closely follows similar developments in Yugoslavia and Russia. Numerous reports from different sources on the Underground warfare disclose that the Partisans have succeeded in establishing themselves firmly in the mountainous regions of the country, while the Nazis hold the plains and the urban centers. "Liberation" of French territory by the patriots was reported from departments in the French Alps, the Jura, the Ardennes, the central Massif and the Pyrenees. There the Nazis—despite several serious drives—have been unable to dislodge the Partisans from mountaintops and woods. In some districts a partisan civil administration has been set up and is recognized by the population.

Yet the Nazis not only control all important industrial districts and many agricultural regions they also have been able to re-establish—at least temporarily—communications between the most important strategic points.

The Partisans apparently have not been successful in holding the larger cities, even in regions in which they dominate the countryside. Fighting has taken place inside Toulouse, Pau, Tarbes, Grenobles, and in many cities of the Rhone Valley, but recent reports make it seem likely that the guerrillas have been forced out by the Nazis.

As the Nazis are increasingly harassed by French Partisan bands, their methods of suppression become more and more ruthless and cruel. Numerous villages where German troops had been attacked have been completely leveled and the entire population massacred. The Nazis shoot, moreover, all Partisans who happen to fall into their hands. On the other hand, the patriots have succeeded in executing several outstanding French collaborationists, as well as many German police officials, among them Haupsturmführer Geissler, Deputy Commander of the Gestapo in France.

Bringing back French Partisan action to the right proportions does not mean discounting its importance. Not only by their attacks against enemy communications but in numerous other fields—for instance, by reporting military information—the French Partisans have proved to be valuable allies to the British-American Armies in France. The French resistance groups in Normandy have not been strong enough to oust the Germans, but they have paved the way for the British-American invaders. Partisan support has greatly facilitated the setting up of a new civil administration in liberated Normandy, a task which otherwise might have caused difficulties for the Allied High Command.

UNRRA Recognizes French Committee

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 17

The United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration has in effect recognized the French National Committee headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as the Provisional Government of the French Republic.

The United States, by decision of President Roosevelt, has agreed to recognize the authority of the Committee for administrative purposes in liberated areas of France, but has refused to grant recognition as a "Provisional Government."

UNRRA's action was disclosed in a routine press release announcing that R. L. Cochran, former Governor of Nebraska, had arrived in Algiers for liaison with Allied expeditionary headquarters and "with the Provisional Government of the French Republic."

51 Found Guilty In Sabotage Cases

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation investigated 16,295 instances of suspected sabotage and found 1,736 cases of deliberate destruction in the 12 months ending June 30 but reported that none was enemy-directed.

Fifty-one persons were convicted of sabotage and 531 others of various charges arising from the incidents.

J. Edgar Hoover, F. B. I. Director, said in his annual report that the year was the busiest in the F. B. I.'s history. Its investigations led to 13,616 convictions—3,322 more than during the same period last year.

Although a major portion of the agency's work was directly connected with the war, the Bureau declared there was no recess for the peacetime type of offender.

Tide Will Turn Soon for China, Envoy Predicts in Coast Talk

By Rodney L. Brink

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

California

American and Chinese residents of this Coast of the Pacific have a broader, better view of the interrelated problems of the two trans-Pacific neighbor nations, as a result of the recent first visit here of Dr. Wei Tao-ming since he became China's Ambassador to the United States.

The former Mayor of Nanking, former Secretary-General of China's Executive Yuan (Cabinet), who directed the modernization of the Chinese judicial system, brought to his many countrymen on the Coast and to many Caucasian residents as well, a lucid interpretation of current affairs and future prospects relating to the two countries. Dr. Wei made several public appearances in San Francisco and Los Angeles.

Dr. Wei's outlook on the long-range future is based on an optimistic view of the present and immediate future. "Though at the moment the war in my country is taking a serious turn," he said, "I have reason to believe that before the year is out the tide will turn, and the end of the conflict will not be far distant. With the elimination of Japan, a major obstacle to our political development will be removed."

The Chinese Ambassador addressed University groups, trade and commerce organizations, and public mass meetings, one in particular addressed to his countrymen and their American sons and daughters being delivered in the Chinese language.

Address at Berkeley

In his talk at the University of California, at Berkeley, he dealt in some detail with the question of democracy as applied to China, a question frequently posed, on basis of the fact that China's wartime government is not a democratic one.

"China has now entered upon her eighth year of war against Japan," he said. "This war is fought to decide two things. The first is whether a new world order will come into being, a new world order in which international brigandage will come to an end once and for all, and in which democracy will prevail. From this point of view, our war is essentially a part of the world-wide struggle for the survival of democracy.

"Secondly, this war will decide whether the aims of the Chinese National Revolution will be achieved. In this sense the present war is a part of our Revolutionary War which has been fought to build up a modern and democratic China. It was to frustrate this aim and to bring China under her hegemony, as part of her plan for world conquest, that Japan struck in 1931 and again in 1937. The key to contemporary developments in the Far East thus lies in the Chinese Revolution."

Turned to Invention

Dr. Wei sketched the Chinese revolutionary movement against a background of China's long history. He said that four wars between 1840 and 1860 convinced China's leading statesmen that it was necessary for the nation to adapt itself to new world trends.

"First, they saw the necessity of adopting mechanical inventions," he said, "for such inventions were easily the most impressive instruments of Western penetration into China. Then, they saw that in order to utilize them, it was necessary to learn Western natural science and mathematics. What they failed to see was that nothing short of a complete change of the Chinese political and economic system would be sufficient for China to catch up with the Western world.

"It was not until the end of the last century that this fact dawned upon a few Chinese leaders, among whom Dr. Sun Yat-sen was the first to see the necessity of a political revolution and to labor for its fruition. The Revolution that he began had three basic aims: national independence, progressive realization of democracy, and a rising level of living conditions for the masses. They have remained our aims up to the present day."

Dr. Wei pointed out that democracy was not foreign to the Chinese people; that the Chinese way of living has always been individualistic and democratic, although China did not possess the modern political machinery to bring democracy into full play. The Revolution is a striving to combine the old Chinese tradition with Western ideas and methods, he said.

Three Stages Needed

"It may seem to you that since the Chinese people have had a long democratic tradition (despite the monarchial form of their Government until the Revolution), it should not be a very difficult matter to introduce the new democratic system in China. This is, however, not wholly true, for the modernistic system presupposes a number of conditions on the part of the people without which a satisfactory functioning of the system is impossible.

"Such conditions do not as yet exist in China, and it is to their creation that the National Kuomintang Party has dedicated itself. It believes that in order to bring about the complete realization of the revolutionary program it must direct the Revolution through three stages."

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Boston, Massachusetts

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Fifth Army Spans Arno River in Italy—Americans Batter Way Into St. Lô

Continued from Page 1

the fighting soon would be carried.

The Germans fell back at Grodno to the west bank of the Niemen River, which parallels the East Prussian border in that sector. Field dispatches said a new Russian crossing of the Niemen was made during the Grodno battle. The river has been crossed by the Russians farther north in the Alytus sector, where the Red Army, pushing west of Wilno, has driven within 50 miles of East Prussia.

The Russians have consolidated a bridgehead on the west bank of the Niemen, taking more than 40 positions across the stream in the Alytus sector, front dispatches said.

The Moscow communiqué disclosed that Russian troops were within 10 miles of Kaunas, Capital of the Lithuanian Republic, with the capture of Dorsunishki on the southeast. It reported the capture of more than 340 cities and towns extending from the eastern border of Latvia southwest through the big bulge into Lithuania, through Grodno and to the eastern approaches of Bialystok and Brest Litovsk.

The Russians captured Mstibovo, 45 miles east of Bialystok, bastion on the Wilno-Warsaw railroad line, and a series of towns to the northeast.

Pushing toward Brest Litovsk, Red Army troops captured Berez-Kartushkaya, 60 miles northeast, and were about the same distance away in a push westward along the railroad from Pinsk.

Normandy:

Noyers Stormed By British Force

British tanks and infantry stormed into the village of Noyers and engaged in hand-to-hand fighting in the streets as Lieut. Gen. Miles C. Dempsey's British Second Army attacked on a nine-mile front southwest of Caen.

Caught off balance by the British thrust which began July 15, General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel threw five divisions into the battle and one of the biggest contests since the invasion of Normandy promised to develop as General Dempsey sought to broaden his springboard salient for a major offensive out of the Normandy Peninsula.

To the west, American troops attacked St. Lo for the seventh straight day, groping through early morning mists in a siege operation which field dispatches said was grinding down diminishing German resistance. The Americans pushed forward about 400 yards and stood within 1¼ miles of the town on both the east and northwest.

Lessay, the Germans' western anchor across the Cherbourg Peninsula, apparently was the Americans' for the taking any time they choose. Field dispatches said patrols had entered the north side of the town after crossing the flooded Ay River without meeting anything more than moderate opposition.

In the center, Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's warriors pointed a spearhead at the road between Periers and St. Lô, capturing Remilly-sur-Lozon and driving southward toward Le Mesnil Vigot.

The British Second Army pointed its thrust west as well as south from its sector southwest of Caen in a drive to iron out the enemy wedge between Noyers and Allied-held Caumont. A maximum gain of nearly 2½ miles had been made.

The western thrust was down the road toward Villers-Bocage, which the British captured in the first week of the invasion and then had to yield.

This board flanking move against Caen failed early in the invasion. A later frontal attack took Caen itself, but a subsequent close flanking attack southwest of Caen to drive the Germans out of the southern suburbs of Caen last week made little headway. Now the British were reverting to their original plan.

Italy:

Both Allied Armies Score Advances

The Eighth Army captured Civitella, Bardia Aganano, and Ambra in Italy, a communiqué said.

American patrols pushed within four miles of the West Coast port of Livorno. They captured Lorenzana and several small villages.

Limited gains were reported east and west of the Tiber Valley.

The French retained Poggibonsi in the face of fierce Nazi counterattacks, the communiqué said.

American troops had captured the dominating height of Monte Maggiore and pushed on up the West Coast to the edge of Montenero, only four miles from the center of Livorno.

Simultaneously, other American forces advanced across the Arno River in a broad flanking movement well east of Livorno and Pisa.

The newest gains brought the Fifth Army up against strong German defensive positions and heavy fighting raged all along the front, with the enemy launching sharp counterattacks.

On the Eighth Army front, German defense difficulties grew and losses mounted with the British capture of the key communications center of Arezzo.

Charging on from this provincial capital of 63,000 population, the British fanned out north and west of Arezzo on the heels of the enemy retreating toward the Gothic Line.

It was reported that Italian Patriots co-operating with the Eighth Army had captured an enemy gun battery two miles north of Arezzo.

By a Staff Artist

Allies Put Pressure On in Italy

Black arrows indicate main lines of Allied pressure in Italy. Fifth Army forces have driven to within four miles of the port of Livorno (Leghorn). White arrow shows point where French troops, after taking Poggibonsi, have been warding off a number of counterattacks.

Air Over Europe:

Bridges and Rails Bombed in France

Up to 750 United States heavy bombers attacked a dozen river bridges leading to the Normandy front, the Belfort railroad yards in Eastern France and a flying-bomb supply dump near Rheims in one of the largest-scale support attacks by four-engined aircraft during the invasion.

Up to 500 fighters escorted the four-engined bombers, Flying Fortresses and Liberators.

General Clark:

Life Endangered By U. S. Navy Guns

A United States mine sweeper's accidental fire on a P-T boat near the Anzio Beachhead in Italy came so close to Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark that an officer standing next to him was killed, a survivor reported, but the General insisted on completing an inspection trip after aiding the wounded.

The incident, disclosed by the Navy at Rome, was described here at Seattle, Wash., by Capt. Jack Beardwood, formerly General Clark's personal aide.

General Clark, Captain Beardwood, and nine others were entering Anzio Harbor to inspect the beachhead, while German planes were bombing shipping in the bay, six miles out of Anzio, the outer fringe of American destroyer-escorts and other craft challenged the P-T boat.

"We gave the signal of the day," Captain Beardwood related, "but we were coming out of the morning sun and a mine sweeper was unable to identify us. The mine-sweeper opened fire, throwing 16 rounds at us."

New Guinea:

Nippon Spearhead Cut Off by Allies

American troops have cut off the advanced Japanese force which cracked Allied lines on the Driniumor River, 21 miles east of Aitape in British New Guinea, headquarters announced.

The Americans repulsed two Japanese counterattacks on the river as elements of the eighteenth Imperial Army renewed their attempts to break Allied encirclement.

Allied positions were established firmly along the wide river's west bank. A headquarters spokesman said the troops were ready to absorb the shock of the next attack by elements of the 45,000 trapped Japanese.

The Japanese crossed the river, five miles inland from its mouth, when one Allied outpost withdrew during the first heavy attack July 12. Advance Nipponese elements were pushing on toward Aitape before the assault was broken.

After regrouping main forces, the Japanese launched subsequent attacks which the Allies beat back in heavy fighting.

Encirclement by Americans who plugged the riverfront positions resulted in 344 more Japanese killed, bringing the total to 612 since fighting erupted July 12.

American and Australian destroyers are skimming up and down the coast, pouring shells into enemy supply dumps between the Driniumor and Wewak, approximately 70 miles eastward.

In aerial raids, Allied planes hit Sorong and Manokwari in Dutch New Guinea, Timor, Rabaul, and Kavieng. A troop-laden barge and a coastal vessel were destroyed near Timor.

China:

Japanese Press Siege of Hengyang

The Japanese, pressing a determined drive to win complete control of the Canton-Hankow railway, maintained heavy pressure on beleaguered Hengyang over the week end, although the Chinese High Command asserted the defenders of that vital rail junction had taken heavy toll of enemy troops.

The High Command said more than 14,000 Japanese were killed in the fighting for Hengyang between June 23 and July 14. At the same time it disclosed that Japanese forces in the Kwangtung Province offensive to the south were attacking Yingtak, rail town 70 miles north of Canton and about 225 miles south of Hengyang.

Stilwell Praises Chinese Troops

By the Associated Press

New York, July 17

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell last night praised the Chinese troops whose courage, he said, "has carried them at last to a line that had at once seemed hopeless to attempt to reach."

General Stilwell, Commander in Chief of the U. S. force in China, Burma, and India, spoke from a tent in the jungle of north Burma. His speech was heard in the United States on the Blue Network.

Commando:

Germans Attacked In Dalmatian Isles

British, American, and Yugoslav Partisan forces have combined in a series of co-ordinated Commando raids in recent months against large numbers of Germans garrisoning the Dalmatian Islands.

These operations have contributed materially toward a radical change on this front since the beginning of the year when the Allies held only Vis.

All the main German-held islands off the Dalmatian coast have been targets of one or more Commando raids since February.

German Defense:

Some 65 Divisions Holding West Wall

Twenty to twenty-five German divisions, most of them crack guards or armored units, are now ranged against the Allies in Normandy, as compared with only seven which met the first shock of the invasion, it has been disclosed. Eleven to twelve divisions, it was estimated, are confronting the Americans.

Although two of the original divisions have disappeared, destroyed in the fighting, German Field Marshal General Günther von Kluge was reported now to have under his command 60 to 65 divisions for the defense of Western Europe, five more than were allotted his predecessor, Field Marshal Gen. Gerd von Rundstedt.

When the Allies stormed ashore on June 6, the Normandy coast was defended by about one German division to each 20 miles. The Allies poured in seven divisions, and were faced by an equal number of Germans, but it was the next day before the Nazis were able to mount a counterattack with anything more than infantry and elements of a single armored division.

The Germans had been caught with their greatest concentration in the Pas de Calais area, 10 divisions in a space of 100 miles, with Calais in the center.

The tapering off of German strength to the north and south was taken as an indication that, having no idea where the invasion was coming, the Germans had distributed their troops on the basis of distances from England.

Of the seven divisions on the Normandy coast, from the Seine River mouth to the west coast of the Cherbourg Peninsula, practically every German was in line for a fight on the beaches. An Allied break-through in those early days would have encountered virtually no opposition behind the beaches.

The quality of these troops varies greatly, but many are tip-top outfits. Among them are five SS (Elite Guard) armored divisions, including the 2d, 10th and 12th; two regular armored divisions, the 2d and 21st; the Lehr Panzer Division; the 17th S. S. Grenadiers; two parachute divisions, including the 3d; one Air Force division, and the rest infantry, including the 77th, 91st, 352nd and 711th divisions.

The two divisions which have disappeared were the 709th and 716th, cut to pieces in battle and their remnants apparently withdrawn.

The fact that thus far no more than 20 to 25 divisions out of a maximum 65 are being used now is taken here as an indication that the Germans still are confused about the proper disposition of their troops.

Pacific:

Blockade Tightens On Japan's Shipping

Advance of Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's forces into the Marianas is greatly restricting the channels through which Japanese shipping must move to and from the home islands. It has been paralleled in the Southwest Pacific by complimentary moves by Gen. Douglas MacArthur's men and planes.

Correlation of recent events on these two Pacific war fronts was suggested by a raid on the oil center at Boela, on Ceram Island in the Dutch East Indies July 14 by Boston bombers of the Far Eastern Air Force. This raid is warning to the Japanese that what few ships do slip through the tightening air and sea blockade farther north from now on will find Far Eastern Air Force bombers leaving them smaller and smaller rewards for their efforts and risks.

Hull Denounces Reports Of South American Munich

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Secretary of State Cordell Hull today attributed to designing persons a report coming out of Santiago, Chile, that Washington and London had in mind a South American Munich, to appease Argentina. He described the report as deliberiately false.

The Secretary was asked about the Santiago story, to the effect that some prominent Chilean Senators had expressed a conviction that Argentina's smaller neighbors, Chile and Uruguay, would be left to the fate of Austria and Czechoslovakia after recognition of the Argentine militarist regime by Britain and the United States.

Denouncing the report in a message sent to the State Department press room, Mr. Hull said this Government's policy of complete consultation and co-operation with each of the American republics supporting the Allied cause cannot be misunderstood by even the least informed person.

The Secretary stated that such deliberately false rumors about what Britain and the United States might attempt or even consider with respect to the Argentine situation are circulated by designing persons or agencies solely in the hope of arousing misunderstanding and suspicion among the American republics and thereby obstructing their joint prosecution of the war.

Mr. Hull scheduled a conference today with the British Ambassador to Buenos Aires, Sir David Victor Kelly, who is on his way back to London. Sir David was recalled from the Argentine capital shortly after American Ambassador Norman Armour was brought home.

Flier 'Buccaneers' Get High Unit Honor

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—The "Buccaneers" now may wear the Presidential Unit citation in recognition of their driving power during eight months of action against the Japanese.

Award of this highest decoration for an entire unit of the armed forces was announced July 15 by the Navy, which reported that the Buccaneers initiated "the hazardous masthead bombing attack to insure direct hits" on enemy ships.

Because of their striking power—demonstrated by 104—the Navy said the old designation of "patrol planes" had given way to "search planes" in discussion of air strikes by fliers primarily assigned to reconnaissance.

Freer Movement Urged For Loyal U. S. Japanese

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 17 (AP)—Representatives of Methodist churches in 10 Western states, Hawaii and Alaska asserted July 15 that "democratic justice will be best served by granting freedom of movement to loyal Japanese anywhere in the United States, on the same basis as other Americans and aliens of other countries."

"This would include," said a resolution adopted by the Methodists' Western Jurisdictional Conference, "the right to return to the Pacific coast."

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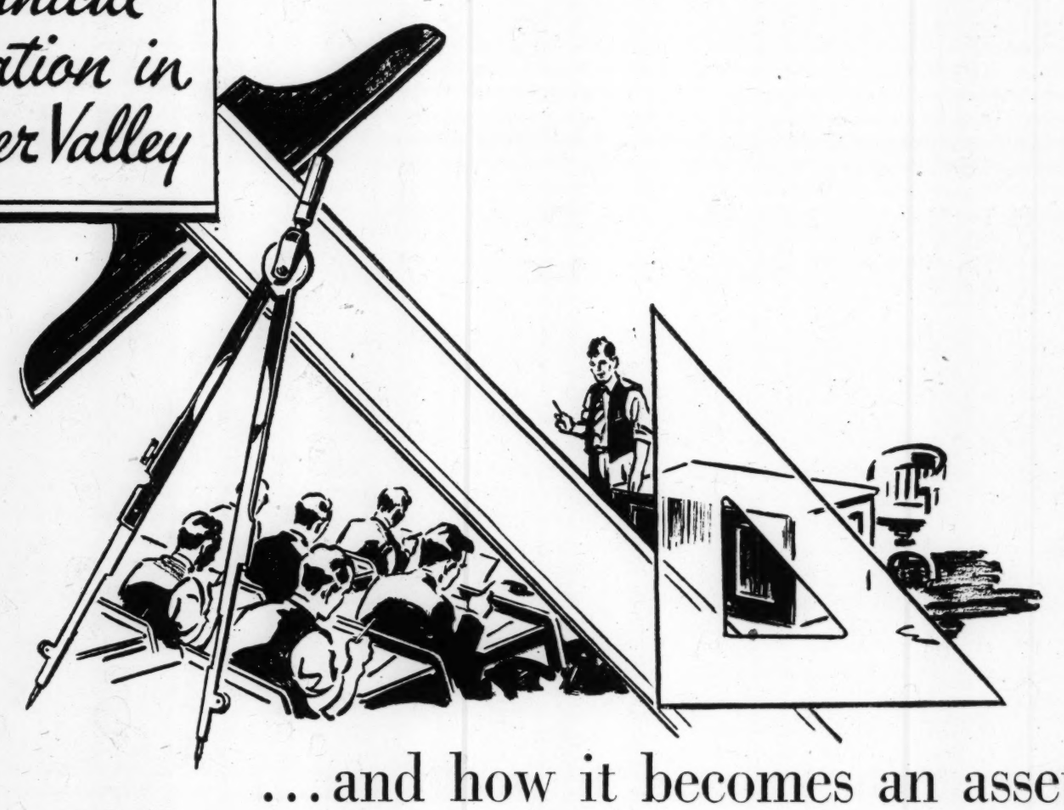

...and how it becomes an asset

Early years of this century saw marked changes in the mining and preparation of anthracite. Electrical equipment was installed in the mines. Automatic machinery took the place of breaker boys. Programs of modernization brought many improvements in technique and safety precautions.

Realizing that wider technical knowledge would be necessary to handle modern equipment, Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, which operates the mines and breakers in Panther Valley, established evening schools for mining education. Courses were given in mechanical engineering, drafting, shop practices and electrical training. Classes were held in both Lansford and Tamaqua. Young men from the mines were invited to enroll, as well as students and graduates of the high schools.

These classes proved so successful that, eight years later, Pennsylvania State College established Extension Courses and the State Division of Mineral Industries embarked on similar technical education in cooperation with mining companies.

Other courses in Foremanship Training, Mine Service and Coal preparation have been sponsored or conducted by Lehigh Navigation Coal Company. In 1940-41 the Company also established scholarships in mining engineering until the war interrupted.

The result of this educational work has been a high level of efficiency in the mines and breaker installations of Panther Valley. Modern equipment is used to advantage and well cared for. Production delays are avoided; maintenance costs reduced. The anthracite produced—"Old Company's Lehigh"—has a splendid reputation for quality, cleanliness and uniformity. In quantity of production new records have been made for several years—the output for 1943 was the highest in the Company's history, 33.8 percent greater than in 1942. Production for the first four months of 1944 was 17 percent ahead of the same period in 1943.

Mining education has proved a valuable asset to both the Company and its workers.

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English Minister Tells Needs Of Day to Congregationalists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich, July 17 —The primary obligation of the Church as it faces its postwar task "would seem to be an awareness of the complicity of the forces which have gone to make the present (world) situation," the General Council of Congregational Churches and affiliated societies, held here recently, was told by the Rev. Leslie E. Cooke of Coventry, England.

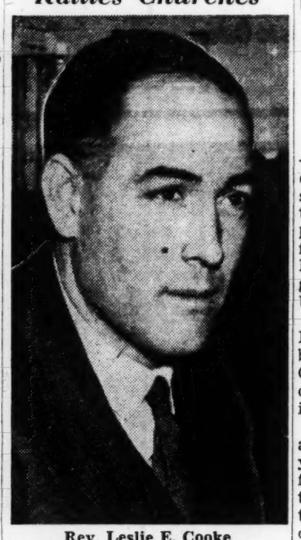
Among these forces, the Rev. Mr. Cooke named the concentration of power which modern science and engineering have put into the hands of man so the few who control these techniques can control the destiny of the masses, the modern threat to personal liberty, the war, the interplay of political forces, which, he states are but "symptoms of the profound changes which are taking place in society and of which Christians must take full cognizance. . . .

"I think we deceive ourselves if we expect the world to listen to what we have to say about the problems of peace and economics and race when we show so little evidence that we have even begun to tackle them. . . .

"I am not suggesting the formation of a Christian party or program. I am not particularly interested what party a Christian joins provided he is there pre-eminently as a Christian, bearing all the tensions of translating Christian faith into the terms and decisions of city and state policy."

The Rev. Dr. Ronald Bridges of Sanford, Maine, and Tempe, Ariz., brother of United States Senator Styles Bridges, was unanimously elected Moderator at the Council's opening session. The new Moderator is an instructor in Arizona State College and a radio news commentator, in addition to his duties as a lay churchman.

Rallies Churches



Rev. Leslie E. Cooke

Clergyman of Coventry, England, speaks at church conference in Michigan.

U. S. Charged With Coddling War Prisoners

SANDUSKY, Ohio, July 17 (AP) —Representative Alvin F. Weichel of Sandusky, Republican representative from the 13th Ohio District, has protested to the War Department against the "finely outfitting" and "entertaining" of Italian prisoners of war now organized into service troops of the United States Army.

Referring to recent trips of the Italian service units from their base at Erie Proving Grounds, Ohio, to Cleveland, Toledo, and other cities, Mr. Weichel declared in a telegram:

"The Congress declared war against the Axis powers. What do you mean by parading around, finely outfitting, especially entertaining and hauling in Army trucks to Cleveland, Toledo, and other northern Ohio cities the Italian prisoners from Camp Perry and calling them United States Army soldiers? Your officers advertise it as orientation for the Italians.

"What do you mean by forcing these prisoners on the people as heroes, those who killed our boys in Africa, Sicily, and Italy?"

"I have witnessed no special honor, treatment, or entertainment by the War Department of the fathers and mothers whose sons are buried in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. Must the fathers and mothers of those who died in fighting these men, suffer such rot? It is desecration and mockery to those who gave their lives in North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. . . ."

Col. Harold D. Woolley, Camp Perry Commander, recently reviewed the nearly 1,500 Italians forming the service units, which are used for labor detail at Camp Perry, near-by Erie Proving Grounds, and northern Indiana sites. They are issued Class B American uniforms, distinguished only by a green left shoulder brassard with the word "Italy."

Colonel Woolley asserted the Italians were not stationed at Camp Perry.

The War Department in Washington and Col. S. E. Rundel, commanding officer at the Erie Proving Grounds, declined to comment on Mr. Wiechel's telegram.

Roosevelt Reported to Back Wallace

Continued from Page 1

port for the President's personal choice for his running mate.

Thus far there is more conflict than there is unity among the early arriving Democratic leaders, and the only thing which is completely clear is that thus far the iron-handed control of the President is not being exerted. The expectation is that it will not be exerted.

The effect of all this is to leave the preconvention picture in a state of considerable confusion, and make it necessary to report trends rather than certainties. Such a report, then, as of this writing would be as follows:

The most important consideration affecting the vice-presidential position is how strongly the President personally will indorse and solicit the nomination of Mr. Wallace. Robert E. Hannegan, Democratic National Chairman, confirms the report that Mr. Roosevelt has written a pro-Wallace letter, that it will be addressed to Senator Samuel D. Jackson of Indiana, Permanent Chairman of the convention, and will be read to the delegates by him.

No Ultimatum Expected

The prevailing judgment is that, while highly commendatory and cordial, it will do no more than indicate Mr. Roosevelt's personal preference, that it will not demand his nomination, that it will in no sense be an ultimatum.

Numerous Democratic opponents to Mr. Wallace's renomination told this correspondent that such a communication unquestionably would be construed by a majority of the delegates as leaving the convention a free choice for the vice-presidential nomination and that the convention never would choose Mr. Wallace of its own accord. One prominent pro-Wallace Senator admitted that Mr. Wallace could not be nominated. Most correspondents interpret prevailing sentiment as running strongly against Mr. Wallace and only reversible by an unanticipatedly strong stand by the President.

The opposite view was advanced by Senator Joseph F. Guffey of Pennsylvania, who said Mr. Wallace would have at least 250 delegates on the first ballot and would go on to win under the impetus of Mr. Roosevelt's desires.

Vice-Presidential prospects: Besides Mr. Wallace, who is not out of the running but is doing little more than marking time at this stage, chief attention centers on four candidates. They are in alphabetical order, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky, Majority Leader who broke with the President on his tax veto but who made up with him a day later; James F. Byrnes, former senator, former Supreme Court justice, Director of the Office of War Mobilization and "Assistant President"; Associate Justice William O. Douglas, chief architect of the Securities and Exchange Act, as strong a New Dealer as Mr. Wallace but without his political scars, and Senator Harry S. Truman of Missouri, a product of the Pendergast machine who has made a notably progressive record in Congress and has gained nationwide prestige by his able handling of the major congressional investigation of the war effort.

Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas, Speaker of the House, and Paul V. McNutt of Indiana, War Manpower Commission, are possible but outside prospects.

Platform: It will be brief. Mr. Hannegan is urging a 12-word platform reading: "President Roosevelt and the record of his administration; action and not promises." That will be the substance of the platform even when it is expanded. It probably will be less definite on the Negro question than the Republicans were and more explicit on foreign policy. Efforts are being made by Senators Claude Pepper of Florida and Carl Hatch of New Mexico and others to strengthen the Connally Senate Resolution and the Moscow Declaration and Senator Tom Connally is being added to the Resolutions Committee as adviser on the foreign-affairs plank.

Hannegan's role: Perhaps a tip-off on how the vice-presidential nomination will come out is the fact that Mr. Hannegan, a strong anti-Wallace man, is the kingpin of this convention so far. Although Mr. Byrnes is on hand, there are no White House agents short-circuiting the National Chairman as there were four years ago. Mr. Hannegan is the channel of communication between the President and the convention and if he remains such this will indicate to organization leaders that Mr. Roosevelt is keeping hands off.

Mr. Hannegan let it be known at his press conference yesterday that he would be in frequent communication with Mr. Roosevelt, that he has discussed the platform in general outline with the President, that he would convey the White House views of various matters from time to time. The significant fact is that while Mr. Hannegan is a loyal fourth-term supporter, he is a full ally of the regular Party organization forces which the President has overruled so often but whose united backing he now is courting. Mr. Hannegan has disclosed that he has advised against nominating Mr. Wallace, that he has told Mr. Wallace to his face that he believes he would hurt the ticket and couldn't be nominated anyway. Unless Mr. Roosevelt later installs somebody over Mr. Hannegan, it will indicate that he is serving advance notice of his willingness to go along with the nomination of another running mate.

Miscellany: Senator Barkley will nominate Mr. Roosevelt. The President is due to deliver an acceptance speech from somewhere Friday night.

James A. Farley is here as a delegate-at-large from New York. He seems reconciled to the view that the snowball of fourth-term opposition from within the Party which he saw rolling up several weeks ago is getting smaller and smaller. He may not even try to give it a push at the convention. He will record his own vote against Mr. Roosevelt's nomination. The anti-Roosevelt Texas delegates are talking in more modulated tones.

Contest for Vice-President Keys Democratic Convention

Continued from Page 1

cratic delegates are persuaded that the voters are inevitably going to think of Mr. Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate as a possible President of the United States in the next four years.

Unspoken Reason

They don't say that, exactly, but that is what they mean. There are two reasons which cause the Democrats to attach such unusual importance to a nomination for which the candidate more often counts himself stalemated rather than promoted. The Vice-Presidential nominee is usually little more than a convention afterthought, and rarely is his selection expected to add very significant vote-getting strength to the ticket. You can't think of a President who was elected or defeated because of his running mate. But the Democrats are not taking the customary view this year and the two circumstances which cause them to take a different view are these:

1. They feel that a great many people believe, whether rightly or wrongly, that four consecutive terms of four years each, encompassing the hectic years of the recovery from depression, the pressures of the war, and the problems of the peace, may add up to more than any one President of the United States can stand. They recognize that there has been much publicity and much concern over the state of Mr. Roosevelt's health and they recognize that however strong and vigorous the President shows himself to be in the next several months, this uncertainty will not be entirely removed from public thinking.

2. Democratic leaders expect many voters to foresee the possibility that Mr. Roosevelt might conceivably resign the Presidency before the completion of the fourth term in order to accept a major post in the world peace organization which both parties are pledged to bring into being. Such a step not only would elevate the Vice-President to the White House, but would put the Democratic Party organization in his hands and virtually assure him the Presidential nomination in 1948.

It is these widely accepted but undiscussed circumstances which are causing the Democrats to look upon their vice-presidential choice in terms of a potential chief executive rather than in the terms of a Throttlebottom. These may not be valid reasons. The President, though 20 years the senior of the youthful Republican nominee, is an unusually robust and resiliant person whose physical disability has tended to conserve, rather than to sap his strength. Even as medical men would view it, he has a human life expectancy fully equal to his term of office. As to his resigning for any reason, that is more speculative than probable. But whatever the merits of these reasons, Party leaders appear convinced that they do and will weigh heavily in the public consciousness, and that, therefore, they are nominating a vice-presidential candidate who will be assayed for his fitness for the Presidency.

That is quite an order, particularly since they have been only able to find one man to nominate for President for 16 elective years. And it now looks as though Mr. Roosevelt was going to leave the choice to them. That's hard. They're not used to it.

Dutchmen Disperse And Hide Materials

LONDON, July 17 (ONA) — Dutch Underground newspapers, in order to cope with last-minute Nazi devastation, have called on Netherlanders to take special precautions pending the arrival of Allied troops, according to the Free Dutch organ Vrij Nederland.

All livestock, foodstuff, and other material should be dispersed as widely as possible and hidden, the orders said. Means of transportation of all kinds should also be hidden. To defeat a German plan to make mass arrests of patriots in responsible positions, all patriots are ordered to disperse, never to sleep at home, and to delegate their authority to as many others as possibe.

Wallace 'Scuffle' With Photographer Reported to Be 'Amicably Adjusted'

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)— A reported scuffle between Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and a news photographer over a picture snapped at the Wardman Park Hotel has been "amicably adjusted" between the principals, a spokesman for the White House News Photographers' Association said today.

Mr. Wallace was not available for a statement and his office had "no comment" in response to inquiries about the matter.

But Arthur E. Scott, President of the Photographers Association, said the Association had looked into the incident and found it to be "regrettable, but now amicably adjusted."

"No further action is planned," Mr. Scott said.

The incident, on July 13, involved a photographer for Acme News Pictures, Inc., Mr. Scott added. Acme's Washington office declined comment.

The Washington Star said it had learned that the photographer was Robert Woodsum of Acme's staff and that the circumstances were these:

"Mr. Woodsum had been assigned to get a picture of the Vice-President in view of the forthcoming Democratic convention and his recent trip to China. The photographer was asked by his office to try for pictures of the Vice-President playing tennis.

"After waiting several hours, Mr. Woodsum spied the Vice-President in the lobby and took a single 'shot.' Mr. Wallace objected to the picture and insisted that it be withdrawn. Mr. Woodsum remained firm, and a 'tussle' followed during which both men fell to the floor.

"They quickly rose to their feet, however, and came to an amicable agreement whereby the Vice-President promised to pose for a variety of pictures if Mr. Woodsum would not use the 'sneak shot.' They included shots of Mr. Wallace playing tennis."

Better Quality of Whites Held Must Before Negroes Reach Goal of Justice

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—A Harvard University professor told a wartime conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People July 16 that racial prejudice was "little more than a cloak to cover an apparently universal desire of selfish and morally low grade people to dominate their fellow beings."

Dr. Earnest A. Hooton of the Harvard University Department of Anthropology said in a prepared speech:

"The trumped-up allegations of racial inferiority or superiority are not based upon scientific findings and have never deceived any except the ignorant and the mentally inferior—but these, unfortunately, include an enormous proportion of individuals of whatever race or nationality.

"The hatreds that arise from human competition easily shift their emotional expression from race to nationality, to economic class, to religious affiliation, or to any other handy pretext whereby an ugly sentiment, a sordid motive, or downright viciousness may be rationalized or whitewashed.

"It is for this reason that racial prejudices will persist in spite of scientific demonstrations that there are no hierarchies of physical, mental or cultural ability in human races. We shall have to improve individual human quality before we can get an amelioration of group behavior as manifested in race discrimination, class rivalry, religious persecution and warfare.

"We shall have to have a better quality of whites before Negroes will receive the justice they deserve and for which they clamor."

garn Medal to Dr. Charles R. Drew of Washington "For the highest and noblest achievement by an American Negro during the preceding year or years."

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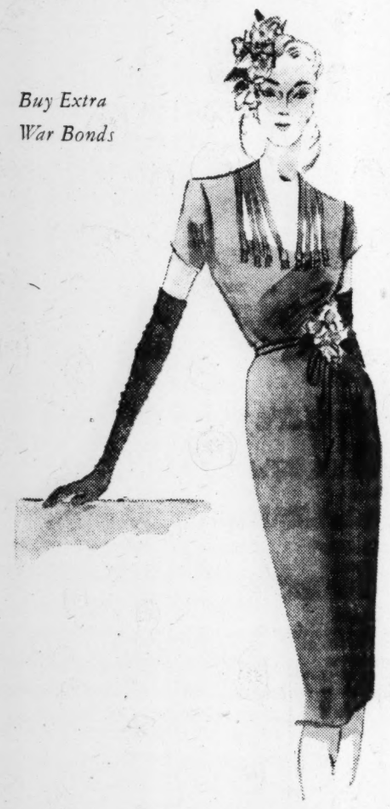

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A Monday Page

YONIE WONDERNOSE

BY MARGUERITE deANGELI

Author of "Up the Hill," "Elin's America," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

Yonie was so excited that he forgot everything else. He forgot about the tools and farm gear that needed to be moved from the fire. He forgot that Granny might need his help with Bluebell. He forgot Nancy, who was still asleep in the brick house. He even forgot Dunder. All he could think of was that red engine with the shiny trim.

Just as he was about to cross the cornfield Dunder bellowed again loud and long. Yonie stopped short.

"Ach!" he thought, "that Dunder!"

He stood for a second, longing to go where the red engine was already at work. He could see the stream of water it was pouring into the fire from the Little Conestoga. He could see the fire dying down.

Then he seemed to hear Pop say, "Wondernose!"

He turned and ran as fast as he could go to Dunder's pen. Beside the gate into the pen Pop kept the long staff with the hook at the end. Yonie made sure to have it securely in hand before he opened the gate. He could tell Dunder was not very happy.

Yonie crept up toward the big bull's head. Dunder started to roar, and Yonie quickly snapped the staff into place. He was very proud to lead Dunder through the gate toward the field that sloped up the hill. He wrapped Dunder's chain around the trunk of a tree and left the staff where it would be handy. But Dunder still bellowed.

The Man in the Shiny Car

"Now, what makes it that you holler still?" Yonie said out loud. "Maybe you don't like all this fire, but to make so much noise is no good."

He had to push his way through the crowd of people to get back to Granny. She was on the back porch comforting Nancy, who stood there crying in her little nightgown.

He could see her in the light from the kitchen where neighbor women were already.

"Why," thought Yonie, "it's almost like a picnic!"

He started to cross the wagon track. But just then a shiny black car drove in and stopped. Yonie must see that car! Pop said automobiles were worldly, but Yonie loved to look at them. He stood staring.

The door opened and someone got out—someone who looked like Pop! Someone who said, just like Pop, "A Wondernose still!" It was Pop! A neighbor had gone to bring him home!

"And are the barn creatures all safe?" asked Pop.

But before Yonie had time to answer, the Bishop and several neighboring farmers came up to tell Pop they would help him to rebuild the barn and get things in order again.

Yonie wished he could see Pop alone for just one minute, then he could explain that he was late getting Dunder out, because he had taken care of the pigs first! What would Pop do when he knew that Yonie almost forgot Dunder because he stopped to look at the red engine?

He stood waiting till the men were through talking. Then he took a long breath and began:

"I forgot and took the pigs out first." There! It was out!

What would Pop say? Would he say, "Now you are too little still for me to keep that promise?"

But Pop didn't say anything. He just took Yonie up in his arms and held him tight. Then he put him down again, and said, "Now, come, we see where all the animals are. Star and Blackie I saw when we came in the lane. Where's Dunder?"

Yonie's Reward

When they reached the top of the field where Dunder was tied, some of the neighbor women were there.

"We heard him beller as we came over the field," said Katie Lapp.

Pop thanked them. Then he and Yonie went on down to the potato field where the pigs were. They were still hunting out roots in the mud, all but the mother sow. She lay over in the fence corner. When Yonie leaned over to see if she was all right, what do you think he saw? Ten little new baby pigs! Pop saw them, too. He laughed.

"Ya, vell," he said, "this time it pays to be a Wondernose! Better Dunder waits as lose the old mother sow!"

Yonie felt happy.

"Now," said Pop, "for being such a big smart boy, one of these little pigs belongs to you. Choose which one."

Yonie didn't speak. He just laid his hand on the little pink one that couldn't find room to get his share of dinner. Now he had a pet that was all his own.

The calves came bleating to the other side of the fence. The little black one put his nose through the rails and sniffed in Yonie's pocket as he leaned over.

"He's a Wondernose just like you," said Pop. "Would you like to have him, too?"

"Ya, Pop," said Yonie. "I'd like fine to have him!"

Pop Keeps His Promise

"It takes a man to care for barn creatures and get them safe out of a fire. Soon it makes time for fall planting." He winked again at Yonie. "I need a man for that, too!" he said.

Now Yonie knew that Pop would keep his promise! At last he could do what he had hoped for ever since Ammon left. He was big enough now to guide the two great work horses to harrow the field for winter wheat all by himself. He could see himself astride Star's back, high above the ground, above the fence posts, even above Pop's head! He could hear himself saying, "Gee! Haw!" and whichever way he said, the horses would go! He slipped his hand into Pop's big one.

"Yonie Wondernose!" said Pop.

(The End)

The Story Starts Here

Yonie was helping Granny on the farm, because Mom and Pop had gone away in the Germantown wagon to stay overnight. In the night, a storm blew up, and Granny and Yonie were waked by a thunder clap, to find that lightning had struck the barn. They hurried out to lead the creatures to safety, but when Yonie heard the clang of the fire engine, he wanted to dash off to see it. Pop had said that if Yonie could be trusted like a man, he might have something he wanted very much. Yonie was a little Pennsylvania Dutch boy. Pop called him a "Wondernose," because he was so curious.

Pop just took Yonie up in his arms

Yonie was proud to lead Dunder through the gate

Poets' Corner

Fight for Freedom

Our country is at war, and we
have to fight—
We fight for liberty, justice, and
right.

Do not fuss and grumble about
things you like or don't.
Let's say, "I can," "I will," instead of saying "I won't."

Soldiers and sailors are doing
their part,
We can do ours by buying just
one ten cent war-stamp.

Judith Pennypacker (8)

Mr. Bunny's New Friends

One day Jerry Jay and Bobby Brownthrush were playing hide-and-seek in the tall grass near their homes in Featherdale, when a noise startled them.

"Perhaps we should go home," Jerry said.

"Oh, I don't think so!" Bobby replied. "I'd like to find out what's making that noise."

A Friend In the Grass

"Come on, Jerry!" he said. "I've noticed that things that frighten us never look so bad when we get close to them. Remember when we were very small how the rain scared us? Then, after it was over, the world looked so fresh and clean, and there were ever so many lovely puddles for the birds to splash in."

"I know, but this is different," said Jerry.

But Bobby felt perfectly at home. His family spent a great deal of time exploring the underbrush—flitting in and out among the low bushes and tall grass. He peered through a little opening and Jerry heard him say, "Oh hullo!" This made Jerry curious so he hopped up beside Bobby.

"Oh-h-h—you must be Mr. Bunny!" he said, with a sigh of relief. "I've heard of you, but I've never met you before. My father and mother have been so busy getting food for us children that they haven't had time to introduce us to all our neighbors in Featherdale."

"I dare say it is quite a chore getting enough food for such husky youngsters," replied Mr. Bunny, munching his carrot. Turning to Bobby, he said, "And you must be the little Brownthrush boy—you look so much like your father. I've seen him flitting through the brush a number of times, though I'm not really acquainted with him."

"Yes, I'm Bobby Brownthrush," Bobby said. "I haven't been this far from home before, so I guess that's why I've never met you before."

"Are you boys in school now?" Mr. Bunny asked.

"Well, we don't exactly go to school," Jerry said, "but our fathers and mothers have been teaching us to ly, how to find our food, and all the things that birds have to learn sooner or later."

"Would you like some carrots?" Mr. Bunny asked politely.

"We've never tasted any," they both said. "But we'd like to try them."

Mr. Bunny nibbled off some little pieces and passed them over to Bobby and Jerry. Both birds pecked at them a few times, then Jerry said:

"Well, I know it's supposed to be a very good food, but I can't say I care much for the taste. Thank you just the same."

"That's about the way I feel, too," said Bobby. "You are very kind, though, to offer it to us."

"Not at all," said Mr. Bunny. "How about blueberries?"

"Oh, yes! We're very fond of them!" they said together.

"Well, you go down this little path to the left, and you'll soon come to a bush of the nicest berries you ever saw!" Mr. Bunny told them.

The boys thanked him and started off in the direction he had told them. Bobby flew near the ground, but Jerry could get along better flying higher. And somehow, he always felt safer that way. He liked to be out in the open.

The Blueberry Bush

At last they came to a blueberry bush with big, delicious berries!

"What do you think of taking some of these home for our mothers to make pies of?" Bobby asked, when they had eaten all they wanted.

"Good idea!" Jerry replied. "I heard Mother wishing for a blueberry pie the other day. But she said she didn't dare wander off from her babies long enough to look for berries. And here one of her babies has wandered off himself!" And he laughed at the joke on Mother.

"But what shall we carry them in?" Bobby asked.

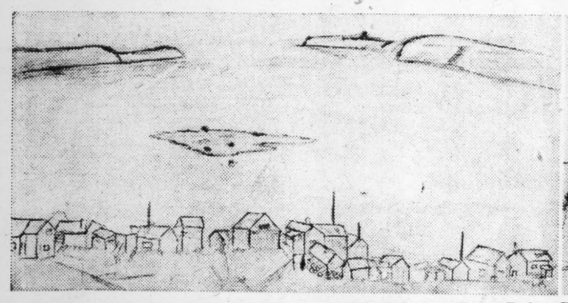
While they were wondering about this, they discovered suddenly that it was getting dark. Away they hurried up the path to where they had left Mr. Bunny. He was still there.

When Mr. Bunny saw them, he insisted on walking home with them, just to make sure they got there safely.

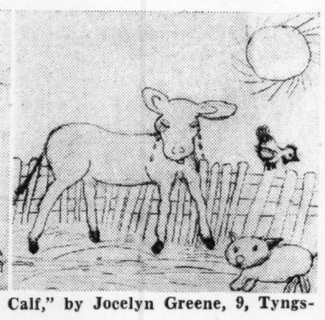
"Where on earth have you been?" their parents asked when they arrived home. "We were just getting ready to start out looking for you!"

"Mr. Bunny brought us home!" Bobby and Jerry said at once. "And he told us about some fine blueberries! That's why we're so late!"

When the parents heard all about it, they decided they would have blueberry pie the next day—and make a carrot pie for Mr. Bunny, who was a good new friend.



"Waterfront From Our Schoolhouse Window," by Herman Mulkeit, 11, Snag Point, Alaska;



"Cry Baby Calf," by Jocelyn Greene, 9, Tyngsboro, Mass.

More About Jack Horner's Party

Today we are publishing the drawings that won plums from Jack Horner's Pie, and the names of boys and girls who sent in especially good stories and drawings.

We make Special Mention of the following boys and girls who also sent in interesting stories and poems: Robert Jordan, 6, East Weymouth, Mass.; Teddy Dvorak, 6, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary Lee Coffey, 8, Brookings, South Dakota; Carolyn McCoy, 8, Epping, N. H.; Lana Leontief, 8, Cambridge, Mass.; Helen Jean Woolley, 9, West Los Angeles, Calif.; Fabia Black, 9, Winthrop, Mass.; Mary Lois Quayle, 10, Chickasha, Okla.; Lucy Jo Williams, 10, Nowata, Okla., Joy Davis, 11, Northford, Conn., and Patricia Wiley, 11, Glendale, Calif.

The following boys and girls also mailed Jack Horner delightful drawings: Gilbert Reeves, Jr., 5, Tacoma, Wash.; Cordelia Treanor, 5, Los Angeles, Calif.; Susan Ogilvie, 7, Edinburgh, Scotland; Billy Damours, 7, Casper, Wyo.; Nancy Jane Hart, 7, Los Angeles, Calif.; Roberta Louise Quayle, 8, Chickasha, Okla.; Marion P. Goodner, 9, Oakdale, Calif.; Alfred Everest, 9, St. Johnsville, N. Y.; Dorothy Miller, 9, Allston, Mass.; Glenn E. Wilson, Jr., 9, Cortez, Colo.; Jimmy Miller, 9, Los Angeles, Calif.; Mary Ann Reeves, 9, Tacoma, Wash., Patricia Davis, 9, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Thomas Treanor, 10, Los Angeles, Calif., Cathryn C. Brenetser, 10, Santa Maria, Calif.; Patricia Diel, 10. Hanford, Wash.; Betty Earl Weaver, 10, Los Angeles, Calif.; Molly Larsen, 10, Vancouver, B. C.; Patty Rader, 11, Webster Groves, Mo.; Barbara Lee, 11, Ambler, Pa.; Laura Topalian, 11, Arlington, Mass.; Evelyn Butcher, 11, Port Arthur, Ont., Canada; Milicent Coleman, 11, Silver Spring, Md.; Beverly Childs, 11, North Hollywood, Calif.; Betty Halling, 10, Portland, Ore.; and Thomas Van Vechten, Silver Spring, Md.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP NAMEQUOIT

For boys 10-18 at Orleans, Cape Cod, on Pleasant Bay and Pilgrim Lake.

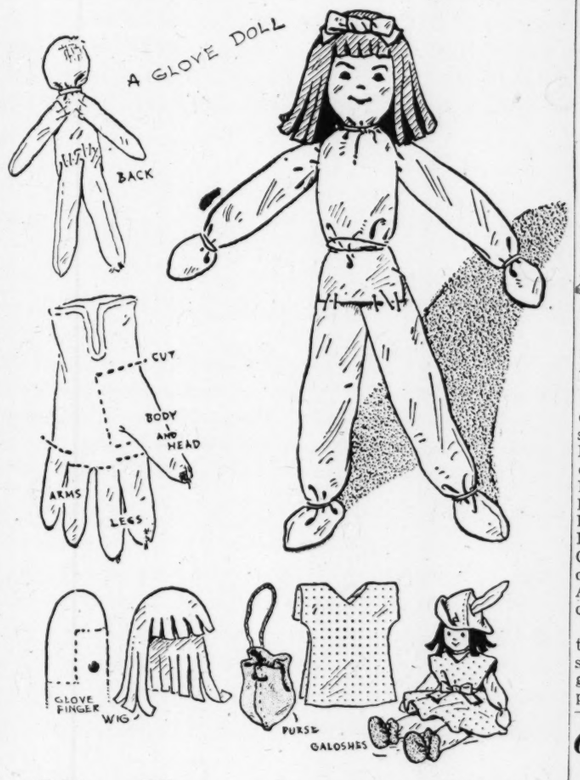
Few vacancies for 2nd period, July 26-Aug. 23. Sailing, swimming, tennis, golf, shopwork, etc. Fee $165—no extras. Limited to 40 selected boys. Write, phone or wire Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Thayer, Directors. Tel. Orleans 116, or phone V. J. Woodland, Belmont 0900-W.

"Twenty Years' Experience Directing Boys' Camps"

Answer to Puzzle

A Pine to Guess: Porcupine

"Swinging Is Fun," by Rosalee Boyd, 5, Aurora, Illinois



Miss Glover Comes to Visit

Let's Make Something—3

By Nina R. Jordan

Author of "American Dolls in Uniform," "The Home Toy Shop," etc.
Illustrated by the Author

Why not make yourself a new doll like our "Miss Glover"? She was made from an old taffy-colored glove. Her features are ink, and she wears a smudge of rouge on each cheek.

Threads around wrists and ankles made hands and feet, and thread tied around her middle gives her a stylish, slim waistline. Her wig is the thumb-end of a large brown glove.

All you need for making a doll like Miss Glover is one old glove and a threaded needle, plus something for stuffing—cotton perhaps. It is fun to see a doll take shape so quickly. A few snips of the scissors, a few stitches—and there she is, ready for play.

This kind of doll offers a happy use for one good glove which has lost its partner. From a black glove you can make Tar Baby, Black Sambo, Topsy, or Aunt Jemima. Tan or brown gloves make Mexicans, Hawaiians, Indians, the Farmer-in-the-Dell. A castoff pair of yellow gloves may become a pair of Chinese twins, and so on. So save old gloves, beginning now.

Outfitting Miss Glover

From finger tips of various gloves you can snip off hats, purses, shoes, galoshes, mittens. And big old woolly gloves cut up into wonderful snowsuits. Quickly, too.

Mere dabs of soft cloth make gowns, housecoats, babushkas, everything! Almost any girl can make whole tribes of these funny little people, clothes and all. One of the sketches shows the easiest way to make a doll's dress. It is not even sewed, just slipped on over the head and tied with a belt.

To make the doll: cut off the glove fingers and thumb, as shown by dotted lines in the small sketch. It is best to cut the thumb piece pretty large at first. Later you can trim off what you don't need.

Now Stuff It

For the head, stuff the thumb tip very tightly. Tie a thread around the neck so that the head is about the size of a marble. Put only a little stuffing into the body part and into the arms and legs so the doll remains rather soft and floppy.

Sew the legs, then the arms, onto the back of the body. If the arms look too wide, fold over a tuck in each and sew it with a few stitches.

Next, take a look at the front of the head. Do wrinkles go up onto the face? If so, push the neck folds as far toward the sides as possible. Then, with a stout needle, reach into the head and poke some of the stuffing forward into the face part to round it out nicely.

Now draw the features with pencil, crayon, paint or (very carefully) with pen and ink. If you have no glove suitable for a wig, tie on a babushka instead. Dress your doll—and she's yours!

Making a glove doll will prove to any girl that she can sew. In later articles we will show you other nice things to sew.

(The weather is so fine now for fun outdoors that we shall tell you how to build the nicest kind of playhouse next Monday. Watch for it—a Flowery Tepee!)

Midwest Negro Vote Vital: Will It Swing to G. O. P.?

By Ralph W. Cessna
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Will the swing of the Negro vote back into the Republican fold—a swing widely observed in lesser elections the last few years—tip the balance for the Republicans in some of the important states this year?

This question is being asked in this center of Northern Negro life, and the answer is by no means clearly an affirmative as yet. Negroes here feel two strong pulls in opposite directions. On the race question the attraction, contrary to much current opinion, is toward the Republican Party. But on social welfare issues, affecting both races, the New Deal still appeals. The outcome is significant politically, because some 2,000,000 votes, strategically located, are involved.

A Negro trade-union official, in touch with members of his race in many sections, put it this way:

"For the last dozen years the Democrats had the Negro vote in their vest pocket. Before that the Republicans had it in their pocket. But now you can't say for sure where it is. It depends a lot on campaign developments."

Discrimination Issue

If it were simply a race question, the Republicans would have the edge, it is conceded here. The Administration, regarded in the South as liberal to Negroes, has nevertheless failed to convince large sections of the race that it is uncompromisingly against discrimination. The main reason is the failure of the President to end discrimination in the armed forces.

This is a subject charged with emotion. Servicemen in combat areas write home to their families telling them of personal experiences involving racial discrimination. These families, rightly or wrongly, blame the President for not using his powers as Commander in Chief to stop these practices. While Negroes have no assurance that a Republican President would take decisive action, many doubtless will get some satisfaction out of voting against Mr. Roosevelt for this reason.

Of course there is pro-Roosevelt sentiment, too. About 500,000 Negroes belong to Congress of Industrial Organizations unions, and many of them will doubtless support the fourth-term campaign of the Committee on Political Action.

Another controversial question is the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. There is some feeling that the President has not backed this Committee as fully as he might. In any case, Negroes here are much pleased with the plank in the Republican platform which comes out plainly for a permanent committee on fair employment practices. They don't hope for anything so strong from the Democrats for, after all, there is the Solid South.

Attitude Toward Dewey

As for Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Negroes are credited with helping him win his governorship. They would like to see him make more forthright statements, but there appears no strong opposition to him personally.

It isn't just a race question, however. It is a job question, a housing question, and so on. Many Negro leaders here say they doubt the Republicans will offer as much in the field of social welfare as the Democrats.

These leaders think the rank and file will also measure the parties by what they promise to do for the worker and his family, whether he is Negro or white. But one leader, who is Republican, pointed out that the economic appeal is less strong now than it was in '36 and '40, when so many Negroes were on WPA or other relief, and when they thought it was necessary to vote for Roosevelt to keep the relief checks coming. Now, he says, they have jobs—good paying jobs—and they can take a chance on voting Republican.

Appeal to Both Parties

There are many schools of thought among Negroes, ranging from the conservative clergy to extreme radicals in the labor movement. But practically all groups joined recently in a statement directed to the two major political parties. Organizations represented by signatories to this document claim a combined membership of 6,500,000. The statement says in part:

"Negroes no longer belong to any one political party. They will vote for men and measures. . . .

"In evaluating the merits of parties and candidates we must include all issues—those touching the life of Negroes as a group, as well as those affecting the entire country. . . ."

In summary, this statement declares that parties seeking Negro support "must be committed to a wholehearted prosecution of the war to total victory, must agree to the elimination of the poll tax as a requisite for voting by Act of Congress, the passage of anti-lynching legislation, the unsegregated integration of Negroes into the armed forces, the establishment of a permanent Federal Committee on Fair Employment Practice, and a foreign policy of international co-operation that promotes economic and political security for all peoples."

Record of 1,299 Film Actors in War Proves Hollywood Not All Glitter

HOLLYWOOD, July 17 (AP) — The fantasy and frivolity that is the popular conception of Hollywood was pushed into the background today by a report of the film capital's contribution to the war effort — a contribution that includes 6,000 film workers now in the armed forces.

The roster of 1,299 actors who entered various branches of the service glitters with names like Lieut. Comdr. Robert Montgomery, U. S. N. R.; Lieut. Tyrone Power, U. S. M. C.; Lieut. Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., U. S. N. R.; Lieut. Henry Fonda, U. S. N. R.; Lieut. Lee Tracy, A. A. F., Lieut. Col. James Stewart, and many others. Maj. Clark Gable, Army Air Forces recently returned to civilian life.

The Association of Motion Picture Producers reports that 3,000 stage, screen and radio actors have given more than 26,000 unpaid performances for patriotic and charity causes since the war began.

Seventy-five Hollywood entertainers have staged shows for American and Allied forces in overseas areas.

Entertainments and bond selling drives have been arranged by the Hollywood Victory Committee, organized three days after Pearl Harbor.

More than 130 film directors and 200 screen writers are now in military service. The Association stated that the armed forces have drawn heavily on the industry for still photographers, camouflage experts, sound specialists, precision machinists and other technicians.

Free shows for servicemen and women overseas have been made possible by the gift, from the picture industry, of 12,845 prints of feature pictures and 17,928 prints of short subjects.

More than 105 training films have been made on a nonprofit basis, and the producers' report stated that these have been credited with reducing the training time of troops by 40 per cent.

During the past two years, the report said, $55,269,679 in war bonds was purchased by approximately 30,000 employees of the industry and allied groups, and contributions to various war charities amounted to $2,618,673.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts:
10:45 a. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on July 30; Aug. 6, 20.
Worcester—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on July 23.
Worcester—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAAB, 1440kc, on Aug. 27.

Eastern States

New York

New York—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on August 6, 20.

Virginia

Richmond—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMBG, on July 23, 30; Aug. 6, 13, 20, 27.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on Aug. 6, 20.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on July 30; Aug 6, 20.

Colorado

Colorado Springs—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KVOR, on July 23, 30.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on July 30; Aug. 6, 20

Canada

Toronto

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc, on July 23; Aug. 6, 20.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 590kc, on Aug. 20.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

California

Pasadena (First Church): Church Edifice, Oakland Avenue at Green Street, 8 p. m., July 28.

Illinois

Wilmette: Wilmette Bowl, 8 p. m., July 25.

New York

Southampton: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., July 25.

Oregon

Eugene: Mayflower Theater, 784 East Eleventh Avenue, 8 p. m., July 24.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice, Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., July 28.

'Neighbor' Hunt Is On In Auto Stamp Dodge

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 17 (AP)—"Why," a telephone caller asked Utah Internal Revenue Collector William J. Korth, "do I have to buy an anto stamp when my neighbor next door hasn't bought one and says he isn't buying one?"

"Who is your neighbor?" Mr. Korth asked.

"That's for you to find out," was the reply. "I don't want to tattle on him."

Mr. Korth said checkers eventually would locate the "neighbor."

Rent Boosts Possible Under OPA Directive

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—If you rented your house at less than the prevailing ceilings in your hurry to join your husband when he transferred to another town, you now can apply to the Office of Price Administration area rent directors for an increase.

The OPA has announced that other "peculiar circumstances" affecting the rent of housing or hotel accommodations in the defense-rental areas entitles you to apply for adjustment of rent, effective July 17, as directed by the Stabilization Act of 1944.

Action is being completed also to provide adjustment where "substantial hardship has resulted since the maximum-rent date from a substantial and unavoidable increase in property taxes or operating costs," OPA said.

Miss Hickey to Head Business Women

by a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Three problems, all traditionally insoluable, faced Margaret A. Hickey when she left St. Louis, Mo., and her own profitable business two years ago at the insistence of Washington to help the War Manpower Commission channel this country's labor force into the war effort.

They were, of course, related to the employment of women: one, how to obtain equal pay for equal work, another the opening of classroom doors and training courses to the feminine worker who wanted and could use technical training, and the third an acknowledged welcome into some of the corners of the industrial realm previously reserved for men.

Miss Hickey Named

Today, under the impetus of war and with Miss Hickey's help as chairman of the WMC's Women's Advisory Committee, these problems have been solved to a startling degree. The equal-pay principle is written in all Government contracts; technical schools advertise for workers on the distaff side, and the railroads, once 100 per cent masculine, are employing women as trainmen.

The delegates to the biennial convention of the National Federation of Professional and Business Women's Clubs here may have had these facts in thought today when they nominated Miss Hickey to the Presidency of the Federation. And since the nomination is without opposition, it's tantamount to election.

Miss Hickey hopes to solidify and extend the gains made by women during the war, but she's enough of a realist to know that jobs for women won't exist unless there are jobs for men and lots of them. And she's sure there won't be enough jobs to go around unless there's a sound economy after the war.

The basis of a sound economy in this country is a durable world peace, in her opinion, and that's where the Federation expects to do its most effective work, educating its 80,000 members on international affairs at the community level, so they can shape public opinion toward such an end.

Community Level

"The community level is sought," Miss Hickey said, "becauses jobs are not found at the conference table. They're in the home town. Get the home town to see what treaties mean and how economic conferences will effect them and they'll see to it there will be the kind of a peace that will assure full employment."

"Women's vocational citizenship depends on this kind of a peace," she said, "and the American people who have the genius for production certainly have the ingenuity to win a peace that means a stable world economy.

"But women will have to open their books and study," Miss Hickey warned. "They will have to learn about economics—the economics of geography, and history. Sound economic training will be needed to stay on the pay roll."

Miss Hickey, a member of the Missouri bar, gave up the practice of law in 1933 to build a career school for the training of women secretaries, administrative assistants, and business executives. She will begin her two-year term of office tomorrow, the last day of the convention.

La Guardia Is Worried

During the week end Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia told the delegates that the war may end sooner than most persons think adding that he was "frankly worried" by this country's lack of postwar plans for such problems as demobilization and international co-operation.

"We have a great deal of thinking and planning to do," the Mayor said, "without very much time in which to do it." He held that if this City's 700,000 servicemen were discharged at the rate of 1,000 a day, there may be as much suffering as during the business depression unless plans are made to absorb them.

Turning to international affairs, Mayor La Guardia voiced the opinion that "we are not self-contained and we can't pull out of the family of nations to go it alone," maintaining that "we cannot be completely happy unless the people of other countries are happy too."

Doubtful Period in History

"We're in the most doubtful period of our entire history," he added. "The women of the country will have a great deal to say about shaping the destinies of our people. You have tremendous power and the politicians are afraid of you. You know you can't feed babies on statistics."

Later, the Federation adopted a six-point program for study and action by its 80,000 members. Describing the United States as "the most favored nation of the world," it declared that responsibility rests upon the United States to aid in organizing the world on a basis of law and justice.

Other planks in the Federation's program included the assertion that "to rid the world of the scourge of aggressive war is the paramount challenge of our generation," a demand upon the United States to support a world court, and a statement that the world is an economic unit and every effort should be made to raise the standard of living so that "freedom from want" shall be achieved."

First Forestry School

The first forestry school in America was established near Asheville, N. C., by George C. Vanderbilt.

They 'Talk Turkey'

Associated Press

G. O. P. Leaders Plan Campaign

Money makes the mare go, and it also helps elect Presidents, as James S. Kemper (left), insurance executive of Chicago, just appointed Chairman of the Republican National Finance Committee, well knows. Here he goes over some of the preliminary problems with Herbert S. Brownell, Jr., Republican National Chairman.

Jagel Finds Men Overseas Enthusiastic for Good Music

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 17—Concert artists need no longer feel uncertain about the kind of welcome they will receive from the men in the armed forces in the South Pacific, according to Frederick Jagel, Metropolitan Opera star, who acted as Concert Manager for a group of five artists, the first to return from that area after giving 61 concerts at the request of Lawrence M. Phillips, Executive Vice-President of the United Service Organizations Campshows.

These musicians—four men and a woman—served somewhat in the capacity of trial balloons to test the taste of the men for high class musical programs. Their success proves that more such entertainment is not only needed, but will be greatly welcomed by the boys.

This group composed of Polyna Stoska, soprano; Robert Weede, baritone; Isaac Stern, violinist; Alexander Zakin, accompanist, and Frederick Jagel, tenor, covered 20,000 miles by air, played to an estimated 140,000 soldiers, sailos and marines, and drew audiences which ranged from 10 to 10,000.

Pleased With Music

"We not only succeeded in breaking all the laws that concert singers seem to attach to themselves and their work on this jaunt, but what was more important we broke down the notion that the boys want only entertainment in the form of jive, jugglers, and leg shows.

"The men were surprised, and apparently pleased that a formal concert could be given so informally," Mr. Jagel remarked when interviewed with Miss Stoska just as they were beginning to get their land legs again. "One tough Corpoal of the Marines on Guadalcanal who declared he had never heard a formal concert in his life said thoughtfully, 'I could go for that kind of music. I didn't think long-haired musicians could be as entertaining.' "

"Some of the boys followed us from camp to camp, whenever they could thumb a ride," Miss Stoska put in, still glowing with the recollection of such super-audiences. "One sailor bobbed up in the front row at three widely separated concerts, requesting "Danny Boy" as an encore. He got it every time. I met a boy from my home town—Worcester, Mass., and Mr. Jagel saw a cousin he had not laid eyes on for 12 years—met him quite casually in the Solomons."

"And the traffic on Guadalcanal! Worse than 5th Avenue. The men have made two-track boulevards, that though deep in dust, are seething with traffic. They are now hacking down the jungle and making it a four-way road. This gave us a regular route to travel, and publicity for our concerts preceded us, telling the boys the concerts were coming. Some 10,000 of them attended. At 'Bloddy Knoll Hill' we sang to them for two hours solid. The hardest part of those concerts was not giving them, but ending them. The boys always pleaded so hard for more."

"At one lonesome outpost," Mr. Jagel recalled, with a twinkle in his eye, "we had a little extra accompaniment. The boys owned about 10 dogs—all glorified mongrels—which they brought along with them. The only place to tether them was under the platform where we performed. The dogs held various opinions about our voices, and it was lively for a while. But the boys loved the dogs, we liked the boys, and they seemed to think our music was about right—so everybody was happy.

Even Wild Ponies

"No one knows where the dogs come from, but they spring up wherever the boys go, and they take mighty good care of them. At another post a tall lanky Texan had coaxed some wild ponies down from the hills—mostly with a lasso—and was preparing to hold a rodeo for the men. We rode the ponies and sang for the boys impartially."

"In the New Hebrides," Miss Stoska recalled, "3,000 or 4,000 men sat for two hours under their ponchos in a tropical downpour—roaring, 'Oh, What a Beautiful Morning' from 'Oklahoma'—my first number—with gusto. We spent seven singing weeks and two traveling on the tour, sang in hospitals and camps, and everywhere we went the songs the men most often asked us to sing were 'The Lord's Prayer' by Malotte, and Gounod's 'Ave Maria.'

"Among other popular numbers were 'Sylvia' and 'On the Road to Mandalay,' 'Musetta's Waltz' from La Boheme, 'Figaro Aria' from the Barber of Seville, 'La Donna e Mobile,' Rigoletto, and 'How Sweet You Are.' "

Federal Judge Rules Against Esquire on Mail

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — A Federal district judge ruled on July 15 that Postmaster General Frank C. Walker was justified in ordering Esquire magazine's second-class mailing privileges revoked.

Judge T. W. Davidson, assigned to the case from the Dallas, Texas, bench, did not pass on Mr. Walker's original contention that the magazine contained obscenity, but simply held that the Cabinet official did not act in an arbitrary or capricious manner when he reclassified it for mailing purposes.

Judge Davidson said he understood the opinion would be appealed. He declared the decision likely would effect a number of other publications which he termed "imitators" of Esquire.

If the ruling stands, Esquire's publishers will have to pay about $500,000 more postage annually to send the magazine as third- or fourth-class matter. The decision would not bar it from the mail, but would result in the loss of the cheaper periodical postage rate.

Although a majority of the Post Office Department hearing board voted in favor of Esquire, Mr. Walker reversed their ruling, not on the ground that the magazine was obscene, but on the contention that its contents were not information of a public character, devoted to literature, the natural sciences, or the arts.

Russia In on Security Talks

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP)—Russia is understood to have accepted in principle the American invitation for an exploratory conference as soon as possible on setting up a world security agency. Britain and China previously had indicated their acceptance.

The time and form of the meeting remain undisclosed, and at the moment, may be undecided although Secretary of State Cordell Hull expects to make a full announcement of conference plans within a few days.

One of the uncertainties, so far as the public record is concerned, is whether Russia will meet in a single conference with China, the United States and Britain, or whether because of its neutrality toward Japan it will insist on meeting separately from the Chinese.

The hope here has been for a general four-power talk as provided in the Declaration of Moscow jointly signed last fall by Russia, China, Britain, and the United States. Since then, military developments have made it even less necessary for Russia to be careful of Japanese sensibilities and it would not be surprising here if the American aim for a single meeting of representatives of all four countries is realized.

There's a Hitch to Freer Aluminum

By Neal Stanford

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 17 — The lifting of the War Production Board's restrictions on the use of aluminum and magnesium in the production of civilian goods does not mean that aluminum pots and pans and other aluminum cooking utensils will soon be flooding the country's hardware counters. In fact the great majority of Americans will be unaware that anything new has been added to their local store's shelves.

For while it is true that the WPB over the week end lifted restrictions on the use of aluminum and magnesium for the production of civilian goods, the orders were heavily restricted by qualifying clauses that would assure no interference in the war effort.

For example, while manufacturers who for the last couple of years have been making galvanized pots and pans can now revert to the use of aluminum in their production they still are subject to the quotas established when their products were made of other materials. Also there is inserted in the orders a "deferred allotment" provision which delays the filling of orders for civilian goods if they would compete with war orders.

Magnesium No Help

The inclusion of magnesium in the first relaxation order of the WPB actually means very little to civilian goods producers. For magnesium is little used in the production of needed civilian supplies. While it no doubt has considerable potential use, it is so new a metal that manufacturers have had little experience in adapting it to the production of civilian goods. However, considerable interest has been shown in it for experimental purposes. The WPB has on hand numerous applications for permission to use magnesium in such a way.

While the WPB's order limits the number of items that a manufacturer can make of aluminum to the number of dollar value of such items made of substitute materials, it does provide certain loopholes for greater production. For example, if a manufacturer wants to make more items than he did or make items not clearly covered by the orders, he can appeal to the WPB, and he is promised prompt and sympathetic consideration.

The actual importance of the freeing of aluminum for the manufacture of civilian goods lies in its significance as the first step adopted by the WPB to gradually reconvert industry from war to peace production. It is the best assurance the country could have that the Government, while pressing the war to a speedy and successful conclusion, is giving some attention to the postwar transition period.

Big Surplus on Hand

There is estimated to be a surplus of some 3,000,000 pounds of aluminum now on hand, and this does not include the stockpiles required for military purposes.

Also the Senate Truman Investigating Committee recently reported that the country could without hiring any more manpower produce more than 50,000,000 pounds of aluminum a year than was being produced. From these figures there is little doubt but that a surplus of aluminum does exist. In the opposition to the WPB's orders relaxing restrictions on civilian goods production no issue was made of the existence of a surplus. It was taken for granted there was such a supply.

The opposition of the military and of the War Manpower Commission came rather from a sincere belief that even this very minor relaxation of production restrictions would harm the war effort.

While Donald M. Nelson, WPB Chairman, finally won approval of his four orders and acceptance of them by the military it was not without concessions. Instead of going into effect the first of this month as intended, they were held up two weeks, and then they become effective only on staggered dates ranging from last Saturday to Aug. 15.

Other Effective Dates

The remaining three relaxation orders go into effect on the following dates:

July 22 an order permitting all manufacturers to obtain materials to build and test models of things they plan for postwar production becomes effective.

July 22 an order permitting a producer to acquire machine tools and other production machinery necessary to peacetime production lines is due.

Aug. 15 the fourth order which permits a manufacturer to produce civilian goods in any area where his operations will not take manpower or production facilities from war production is to become effective.

It is this last order to which the military primarily objected. And while under the present compromise settlement it is due to become effective the middle of August there is still some chance, certain quarters here believe, that it may be held up longer.

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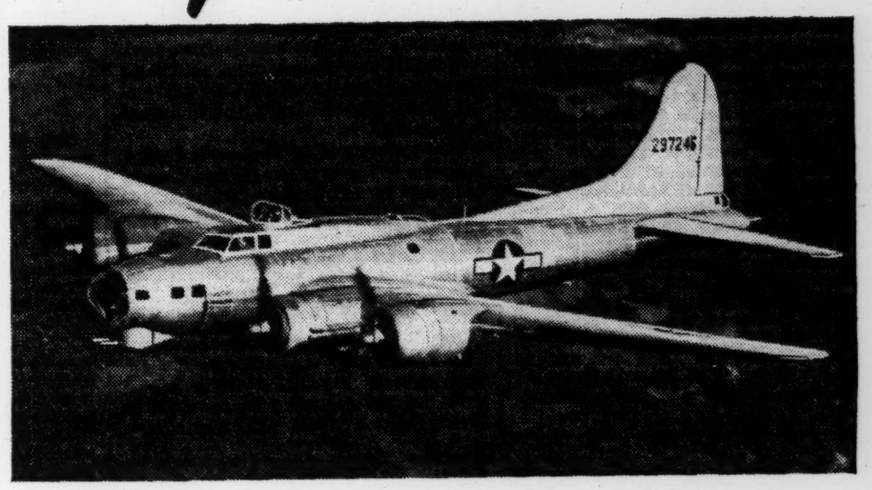

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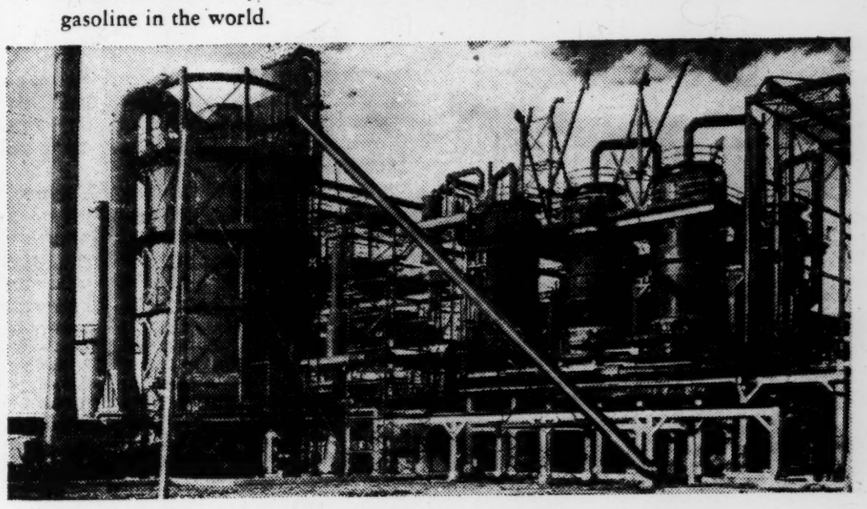

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The Home Forum

The Controlling Power

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do WE ever feel that, like Daniel, we have been thrown into a den of lions? And do we sometimes think that our problems are not only difficult but insurmountable?

Daniel emerged unhurt from the lions' den. What was the secret of his triumph? Was it not his clear understanding of God, and of divine Love's control over all? Because Daniel knew God to be the only power governing man, he was fearless in his obedience and faithful in his service to God. Because he knew that divine Love was the only power controlling man and the universe, he was confident of divine protection.

Thus it was that where others believed ravenous ferocity, animal force, and savagery to prevail, he could prove the presence and protection of spiritual strength, gentleness, moral courage, and kindness. He could therefore declare with rejoicing as morning melted away the shadows of night (Daniel 6:22), "My God hath sent his angel, and hath shut the lions' mouths, that they have not hurt me: forasmuch as before him innocency was found in me."

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 514): "Moral courage is 'the lion of the tribe of Juda,' the king of the mental realm. Free and fearless it roams in the forest. Undisturbed it lies in the open field, or rests in 'green pastures, . . . beside the still waters.'" She continues, "Understanding the control which Love held over all, Daniel felt safe in the lions' den, and Paul proved the viper to be harmless."

If divine Love, God, controls all, he must control each one of us. This control is always health-giving and joy-restoring. By allowing God to govern thought we begin at once to have a happier outlook. By acknowledging God to be divine Love, the only power, the only Life and creator of man, we immediately place ourselves under the law of Love, the law which decrees harmony, health, and peace to be the legitimate and true heritage of man. Through this right understanding we recognize man's inseparable oneness with God and accept the spiritual relationship of Father and son. Spiritually clad in the understanding of this sonship, we can look upon the lions in our path as opportunities for proving the allness of God and the perfection of His universe.

Perhaps the lions in our path have been long and weary years of physical suffering, or unhappy separation from loved ones, or heavy business burdens, with little hope of relief. Suppose these had been the trials Daniel had to overcome. Would he have considered them as stern realities? Does not his convincing proof of divine protection show that he must have turned his thought away from the human difficulty to confident understanding of his oneness with God? In that oneness he must have seen man as the perfect, spiritual likeness of God, immune from danger and disaster.

Since there can be no separation from God, there can be no separation from the boundless good that Love bestows. To know this takes away the fear of loneliness and failure and enriches experience with joyous accomplishment. Looking away from the burdens of business or home into the glorious activity of our Father's business, we find the freedom and abundance of Mind's infinite ideas. Lack and inefficiency disappear as we behold the man of Love's creating, ever expressing wisdom, unselfishness, and unlimited intelligence.

The understanding of Love's control stills the tempests of danger and disease, want and fear. This divine control, molding individual thought to the Christly pattern of selfless love, true humility, and divine power, so fully exemplified by Christ Jesus, guides and governs all with perfect harmony. On page 278 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy tenderly encourages us: "Let us have the molecule of faith that removes mountains,—faith armed with the understanding of Love, as in divine Science, where right reigneth."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Yiddish]

Like Being a Skylark

WHEN I WAS A BOY on a bicycle exploring England, more than thirty years ago, I wrote among earnest notes of ambition a memo that a wonderful textbook of English literature could be made with bicycle and kodak. I was always a great map-reader, and one of the astonishments of England to an American boy was how you could study one of Bartholomew's glorious survey-sheets at random and always come upon some place-name that started induced resonance. It usually happened after you had left the neighborhood of what you might have wished to see. But still to spy over the green and pink and brown of Bartholomew's elevations, enlarging detail with a reading lens, brings landscape alive. It is like being in a plane—like being a skylark—hills, hedgerows and villages are spread in depth beneath you, and a name that was only an allusion is suddenly a Place.—From "A Preface: The Sense of Place," by CHRISTOPHER MORLEY, in "Literary England, Photographs of Places Made Memorable in English Literature," by DAVID E. SCHERMAN & RICHARD WILCOX. New York: Random House).

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די קאָנטראָלענדע מאַכט

אַן איבערזעצונג פון דעם אויבען געשריבענעם אַרטיקעל וועגען קריסטשען סייענס

פיהלען מיר ווען אז, פונקט ווי דניאל, מיר זיינען ארויינגעוואָרפען געוואָרען אין דער גרוב פון לייבען? און דענקען מיר ניט צייטענווייז, אז אונזערע פּראָבלעמען זיינען ניט נור שווער, נאָר אויך מעהר ווי מיר קענען איבערטראָגען?

דניאל איז ארויסגעקומען פון דער לייבען גרוב אונבעשעדיגט. וואָס איז געווען דער־סוד פון זיין טריאומף? איז עס ניט געווען זיין קלאָרער פערשטאנד פון גאָט, און פון דער געטליכער ליבע׳ס קאָנטראָלע איבער אלעס? דערפאַר וואָס דניאל האָט געוואוסט, אז גאָט איז די איינציגע מאַכט וואָס רעגירט דעם מענשען, איז ער געווען אונערשראָקען אין זיין געהאָרכזאמקייט, און געטריי אין זיין דיענסט צו גאָט. דערפאַר וואָס ער האָט געוואוסט, אז די געטליכע ליבע איז די איינציגע מאַכט, א מאַכט וואָס קאָנטראָלירט דעם מענשען און דעם אוניווערזום, האָט ער געקענט זיין זיכער אז־די געטליכע מאַכט וועט איהם אָפּהיטען פון אלעם בייז.

און אזוי איז עס געווען, אז דאָרט וואו אנדערע האָבען נאָר געזעהן אונגערזעטליכע ווילדקייט, חיה׳ישע קראַפט, און גרויזאמקייט, האָט ער פערקעהרט געקענט אָנווייזען אז אין זייער פּלאַץ געפינט זיך די געגענוואַרט און בעשיצונג פון גייסטיגער שטאַרקהייט, אזוי גוט ווי די אנדערע געטליכע אייגענשאַפטען פון עדעלקייט, מאָראַלישער מוט, און פריינדליכקייט. דעריבער האָט ער אויסרופען מיט פרייד, בשעת דער פרימאָרגען האָט אוועקגעטריבען די שאָטענס פון דער נאַכט, „מיין גאָט האָט געשיקט זיין מלאך, און ער האָט פערשלאָסען דאָס מויל פון די לייבען, און זיי האָבען מיר ניט שלעכטס געטאָן; ווייל פאַר איהם איז מיר געפונען געוואָרען א זכות.“ (דניאל ו:22).

אין „וויסענשאַפט און געזונט מיט א שליסעל צו די הייליגע שריפטען“ שרייבט מערי בייקער עדדי (ז. 514): “Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures” by Mary Baker Eddy „מאָראַלישער מוט איז ,דער לייב פון שבט יהודה,׳ דער קעניג פון דעם מענטאַלען קעניגרייך. פריי און פורכטלאָז דורכוואַנדערט ער דעם וואַלד, אונגעשטערט ליעגט ער אים פרייען פעלד, אָדער ער רוהט ,אויף גראָזיקע פּיטער־פּלעצער . . . ביי רואיקע וואסערען.׳“ נאָכער שרייבט זי, „דורך דאָס פערשטענדניס פון דער קאָנטראָלע, וואָס די געטליכע ליבע האָט איבער אלעס, האָט זיך דניאל געפיהלט זיכער אפילו אין דער גרוב פון די לייבען, און פּולוס דער אפּאָסטעל האָט אָנגעוויזען, אז די שלאַנג האָט איהם קיין שלעכטס ניט געקענט טאָן.“

אויב די געטליכע ליבע קאָנטראָלירט אלעס, מוז זי קאָנטראָלירען יעדען איינעם פון אונז. דיזע קאָנטראָלע שיינקט אונז אַלע מאָל מיט געזונט, און ברייגנט צוריק אונזער פרייד. ווען מיר פערלאָזען זיך אויף גאָט, און גיבען איהם די ערלויבניס, אז ער זאָל רעגירען אונזער געדאנק, ווערט אונזער אויסקוק אויפ׳ן לעבען מעהר גליקליך. ווען מיר גיבען צו, אז גאָט איז די געטליכע ליבע, די איינציגע מאַכט, דאָס איינציגע לעבען, און דער איינציגער בעשעפער פון מענשען, זיינען מיר אונטער דער רשות פון דעם געזעץ פון ליבע, א געזעץ וואָס גיט ארויס א גערעכטליכען אורטייל, אז הארמאָניע, געזונט, און שלום זיינען די געזעצליכע און וואהרע ירושה פון מענשען. דורך דיזען ריכטיגען פערשטאנד, דערקענען מיר דעם מענשען׳ס אונאָפּשיידליכע איינהייט מיט גאָט, און מיר זיינען גערן אָנצונעהמען און צו אנערקענען די גייסטיגע פערוואַנדשאַפט וואָס עקזיסטירט צווישען דעם געטליכען פאָטער און זיין זוהן, דאָס מיינט דעם גייסטיגען מענשען. בשעת מיר זיינען געקליידעט, אויף א גייסטיגען אופן, מיט א פערשטאנד פון דיזען גייסטיגען פערוואַנדשאַפט, שרעקען מיר זיך שוין ניט מעהר פאַר די לייבען וואָס שטעהען אין אונזער וועג, ווייל מיר ווייסען, אז זיי זיינען בלויז געלעגענהייטען אויסצופּרובירען די אלגעמיינהייט פון גאָט, און די פאָלקאָמענהייט פון זיין אוניווערזום.

אפשר זיינען די לייבען אין אונזער וועג לאַנגע און ערמידיגע יאָהרען פון קערפּערליכער לייד, אָדער פיליכט שטעהען זיי פאַר אונגליקליכע אָפּשיידונג פון די וועלכע מיר האָבען ליב, אָדער אפשר זיינען זיי שווערע געשעפטס לאַסטען, מיט ווענינג האָפענונג אז זיי וועלען אויסגעבעסערט ווערען? ווען לימשל, דניאל וואָלט געהאַט דיזע פּראָבעס בייצוקומען? וואָלט ער זיי אָנגענומען פאַר שטרענגע און פעסטע ווירקליכקייטען, אָדער וואָלט ער זיי בעטראַכט פאַר פאַלשקייטען? מיר ווייסען, אז ער האָט זיך אלע מאָל פערלאָזען אויף דער געטליכער בעשיצונג, דעריבער קענען מיר זיך אַנשטויסען, אז ער האָט מסתמא אָפּגעקעהרט זיין געדאנק פון דעם געפאַהר און וועלכען ער האָט זיך קענטיג געפונען, און האָט גענומען און אָנבעטראַכט זיין פערוואַנדשאַפט און איינהייט מיט גאָט. און אין דיזער פערוואַנדשאַפט האָט ער געוויס געזעהן, אז דער מענש איז דאָס פאָלקאָמענע, גייסטיגע גלייכניש פון גאָט, אייגער וועלכער איז תמיד בעשיצט פון געפאַהר און שלים-מזל.

דער אמת איז, אז זינט עס קען ניט זיין קיין אָפּשיידונג פון גאָט, קען ניט זיין קיין אָפּשיידונג פון די אונענדליכע גוטעס וואָס די געטליכע ליבע שיינקט. א פערשטאנד פון דיזען פאַקט נעהמט אוועק דעם שרעק פון עלענדקייט און דורכפאַל, און בערייכט דעם מענשענ׳ס ערפאַהרונגען מיט פרעהליכע דורכפיהרונגען. ווען מיר קעהרען זיך אָפּ פון די לאַסטען פון אונזערע געשעפטען, אָדער פון די לאַסטען פון אונזער היים, און פערנעהמען זיך מיט דער אָנבעטראַכט פון דער הערליכער און גלאָררייכער טהעטיגקייט פון אונזער געטליכען פאָטערס גייסטיגע ווערק, פערדיענען מיר דאָס רעכט צו געניסען די פרייהייט און די איבערפלוס פון דעם געטליכען געמיטים אונענדליכע אידעען. נויט, מאַנגעל, און אונפעהיגקייט ווערען פערשוואונדען בשעת מיר בעגרייפען געננוי דעם ווירקליכען מענשען, דער מענש וואָס די געטליכע ליבע האָט בעשאַפען, א מענש וואָס דריקט תמיד אויס חכמה, אונאייגענוציגקייט, און אינטעליגענץ אָהן א שיור.

דער פערשטאנד פון דער קאָנטראָלע, וואָס די געטליכע ליבע האָט איבער אלעס, שטילט איין די שטורמס פון געפאַהר און קראַנקהייט, און דאָס גלייכען פון נויט און מורא. דיזע געטליכע קאָנטראָלע, וואָס דיענט צו פאָרמירען דעם געדאנק פון יעדען אינדיווידועל, כדי ער זאָל זיך צופּאַסען צו דעם קריסטליכען מוסטער פון זעלבסטלאָזיגער ליבע, וואהרע עניוות, און געטליכער מאַכט, די אלע מעלות וועלכע קריסטוס יעזוס האָט אזוי גענצליך אויסגעדריקט אויף אַן עפענטליכען אופן בשעת ער האָט געלעבט, פיהרט און רעגירט יעדען איינעם מיט פאָלקאָמענער הארמאָניע. אויף דער זייט 278 פון מרס. עדדיס בוך, „די ערשטע קירך פון קראַיסט, וויסענשאַפטער, און זאַמלונג פון פערשידענע ארטיקלען,“ ערמוטיגט זי אונז מיט גרוס צערטליכקייט אזוי: „לאָמיר האָבען דעם מאָלעקול פון גלויבען וואָס ראַמט אָפּ בערג—א גלויבען בעוואָפענט מיט דעם פערשטאנד פון דער געטליכער ליבע, ווי עס ווערט אָנגעוויזען אין דער געטליכער וויסענשאַפט, וואו דאָס רעכט איז דער רעגירער.“

דער וואָס וואָלט וועלען בעקומען אינפאָרמאַציאָן וועגען קריסטשען סייענס ליטעראַטור, וואָס ווערט ארויסגעגעבען אין דער אידישער שפּראַך, זאָל שרייבען און מאַכען זיין פערלאַנג בעקאַנט צו דער קריסטשען סייענס פּאַבלישינג סאָסייעטי, באָסטאָן, מעססעטשוזעטס, י. ס. א.
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By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A MOSAIC DETAIL FROM SANTA SOPHIA IN ISTANBUL

THE DOMED Church of Santa Sophia, Istanbul, is the crowning achievement of early Christian architecture. It was planned according to a logical design, expressing from the exterior view a sense of compactness and from the interior an ample spaciousness. Medieval artisans embellished and enriched the interior with a luxuriance and a sumptuousness unknown in the chronicles of art. The scheme of decoration was motivated by a deliberate emphasis upon otherworldliness, an indifference to concrete fact. There was a peculiar applicability of pattern to surface, of surface to the beauty of symbolic forms and abstract configurations.

What could be better suited to the hieratic mood, the flat wall space, and the taste for splendor than the magnificently cultivated art of mosaic? Fresco-painting was also in use for mural decoration, but it was less durable, and of course less imposing. It was less costly, too. Yet the builders of Santa Sophia spared neither cost nor effort. Enormous spaces were covered with mosaic pictures which impressed Procopius thus: "The entire ceiling is covered with gold; but its beauty is even surpassed by the marbles which reflect back its splendor. One might think one had come to a meadow of flowers."

When Santa Sophia was converted into a mosque during Moslem domination, the vast areas of mosaic were coated with plaster and obscured, as there was a Moslem proscription against religious imagery. Thomas Whittemore has been uncovering these masterpieces of mosaic within the past years. This is one of many startling revelations of early mastery, brought to light by modern scholarship and ingenuity.

Our reproduction is a portrait of the Emperor Alexion Comnenos which is located on the east wall of the south gallery. It is one of a series of imperial portraits which were executed in the eleventh and twelfth centuries. Despite the conventions of flat surface, linear design, abstract patterned detail, frontality and hieratic rigidity, there is a striking vitality in this portrait of the Emperor. The artist has his own method of animating design, without heeding the demands of naturalism. Mosaic is most compelling as a vehicle of exaltation, when it is kept aloof, flat, and schematic.

This portrait is one of the exhibits in the current display in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, of casts, tracings and photographs of the mosaics of Santa Sophia, the imperial Byzantine church at Istanbul, uncovered by the Byzantine Institute of America with the co-operation of the Turkish Government. An exhibition, held simultaneously, of Russian ikons shows the wide and pervading influence of the mosaic style in Russia, continuing unbroken from the Middle Ages.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Windows of Stained Glass

THE ABBOT Gozbert, who ruled his abbey of Turgensee from 982 to 1001, wrote an undated letter to thank Count Arnold of Voraburg for windows of coloured glass, presented to the monastery.

He also sent certain boys to Voraburg to receive instruction in the art of glass colouring, "so honourable to you and so necessary to us." . . .

Probably they had already watched the master-workman of Voraburg draw his design, set each small fragment of glass in its appointed place, and then transfer his completed window from the abbey workshop to the aisle of the abbot Gozbert's church. Doubtless his method was the same as that which the monk Theophilus described in his famous book, written about the year 1200, in which he devoted a chapter to the "construction of windows." (*De Componendis Fenestris.*)

First this master-workman made a wooden panel of the exact shape and size of the window he wished to build. This he covered with finely scraped chalk, moistened to a paste and spread evenly over the entire surface, on which he sketched out his design, indicating on each segment of the plan, by letters or numerals, the colour he purposed to employ. Upon this pattern the pieces of glass were laid down.

Each piece was cut to fit its place, not by a diamond point, which was not invented until the Sixteenth Century, but by a hot iron which determined the approximate line along which the glass would break at a quick turn of the craftsman's wrist. The rough edges which remained were laboriously chipped away with a notched iron, known as the "glozing-iron," until each piece could slip smoothly into its proper place. Then strips of pliable lead, grooved on both sides like a recumbent letter "H," were brought into play, with the grooves filled with cement. The glass was then pressed into the leads and thus rendered both air- and water-tight. These leads were then soldered to one another, and strands of copper wire were also soldered in at intervals. When the window was completed the glazier's workmen lifted it from the wooden panel and carried it into the church, where iron bars had already been set into the stone-work of the embrasures. The loose ends of the copper wires were twisted around the iron bars to hold the window firmly in its place, and "the golden-haired sun began to shine upon the pavement through a window of coloured glass."—From "The Heritage of the Cathedral," by SARTELL PRENTICE, copyright, 1936, by Sartell Prentice, by permission of William Morrow and Company.

"Petals on the Wind Of Time"

Your second summer will be rich, be green
With splendid leaves that lift
Above the new-discovered rain.
You will hear now the slow voice of the wind,
The inscrutable murmur that marks
The circle on the fruited bough.
The sun will show your small shadow on the
grass,
The grass that bends so little as you pass.
The first quiet star will move along your sky
As you stand one night before the gate of
sleep.
May that clear light be yours to keep
After this summer is a flower gone.
The petals drifted on the wind of time,
The root repeated in the yellow stem.

SARA VAN ALSTYNE ALLEN

Among the Little Animals

Do YOU EVER go out early on Sunday mornings, while all the house people are still asleep? The gray mornings are best with their deep mystery of shadows in bushes and trees. Gently, quietly, you tread on soft-soled shoes, not startling any creature. Perhaps now and again powder-fine rain drifts down in benediction over earth and the fur of little animals, over your own hair and face.

Your footsteps wake no echoes. Your feet follow no appointed path, only the day's will. Silent as rain you drift, at one with everything.

From their silver velvet leaves, mulleins lift their stalks—steady stalks tipped with yellow bloom. Beneath sumachs, the bank is alight with their pale candles. Over stone farmstead walls, roses stretch long wands of crimson flower. No bees are yet humming among them—it is too misty and too early. At peace, those rosettes hold only perfume and color; no sound, no movement comes from their rounded petals. Behind the walls kitchen gardens lie, pulsing with tranquil, productive life. Tomato plants, already two feet high, wear their pungent foliage with a decorative air—foliage beautiful enough to have been carved on the backs of Gothic cathedral benches! But the Goths knew only the oak and thistle; the tomato plant had not then reached Europe from its home in the Andes. By birth, it is a South American plant, a good-will gift from our neighbors to us of the northern continent. Our ancestors used to call it the "love-apple" and were at first chary of it for food. Not till about 1830 did tomato fruits appear on the tables of the United States, though long since the Mexicans had relished the "tomatl."

Fearless, a squirrel sits on the dirt path a yard or so from where I halt. He is delicately poised on his haunches. His tail makes an upward scroll against his back. Between forepaws, he holds a shred of cabbage leaf which he is rapidly nibbling. Beyond stand the rows of young cabbages with a lovely purple sheen upon their blunt shapes. It was Edna Ferber, I think, who sang a paean to purple cabbage in her book, "So Big." I've forgotten the story, but her joy in the color of cabbages revives with the gardens every year! I wait, leaning on my stick, till the squirrel finishes his stolen meal. Surely no gardener will begrudge the small creature some share, and anyhow "stolen" is a word invented by mankind. In squirreldom there are no thefts, only the unfettered freedoms of earth.

Even as I think these things, the little fellow blinks an eye and bounds away. His leaping is light as light, his long bounds are loops of ribbon or bars of music—that noiseless music which comes into the experience by eye instead of by ear. Beauty has its various avenues of entrance. It is only our sharp-edged habits which insist music must be *heard*, must be beats of sound upon air. The inner man knows better. Music resides in many things: the flight of a cloud, the horn of a honeysuckle, the bound of a squirrel!

From the trees a wood-thrush flies down, begins to pick seed at the field's rim where are tall, feathered grasses. Slowly, soundlessly, I move forward. He sees me, but goes on eating. Never have I been so near this shy bird before, not even on our lawn when, at evening, I lie on the turf while his song showers over me. Of all songs it is to me most ethereal, most pure. Sounding out of our elms at dusk, it conjures up shafts of moonlight on the sea. *Why*, I can't fathom and I do not try. It is enough that the miracle happens—a small bird voice able to paint the picture of a vast and silvered ocean!

Now, by day, I can count the cinnamon dots on his vest. Yes, for a few moments we are as close as that, this miracle-worker and I! Then, satisfied with grass-seed, he spreads his spice-brown wings and floats away. The tree's shadow takes him in—a hospitable door for his hiding.

Humble, yet elated, I mount a hill—the hill where rabbits are apt to be. Clover Hill, the natives call it. The fine rain ceases. This upper road winds through clearer light. The few dwellings along it still sleep. Their white bodies gleam in the midst of orchards—chiefly apple—and the shutters seem intensely green. I pass by them and come to the bend where tall bayberries grow.

There a rabbit is dancing, jumping high on his hind legs! Scarcely do his furry pads touch ground at all! Innocent and joyful he dances like the jongleur of medieval legend. Crouched in the clover, resting her four paws on its tenderness, his mate watches. Her tall ears quiver, her round eye glistens. Delicate and beautiful in her quietness, she nests there, not moving even when he darts off and I step by.

The road takes me round the hill and down to Italian Lane. Old Giuseppe is out in his patch, not delving among his plants as he does on weekdays, but walking quietly among them in a clean shirt and his russet corduroy trousers reserved for Sunday. His brass collar-button shines. He never wears a tie but fastens his collar together on the Lord's Day, with dignity covering his furry chest and brown throat. His sleeves are rolled to the elbow. Every so often he stoops, touches a plant, turns up its leaves, looks at their undersides.

Giuseppe's eyes meet mine across the clipped hedge. Its top is a series of green turrets, the work of Giuseppe's shears. His head is grizzled and furry, his mustache hides half his face. Peering over the privet, he is just another small animal, happy in his own way. We do not speak; we do not need to. The same hush holds us both, for together we are savoring summer's benison. Smiles travel between our eyes, saying everything. Gently his hand brushes the hedge, but leaves intact a spider-web bright with dew.

Bells begin to toll in the white church towers. Already it is eight o'clock and mystery is retreating. Only gratitude remains. To have shared for an hour the delicate, fleet life of shy beings is wonder enough to store in one's heart! The bells shake their tongues over our town, summoning people to prayer. Listening, I remember James Stephens' poem and my lips let its closing lines mingle with the steeples' call:

"Forgive us all our trespasses,
Little creatures everywhere."

PAUL IDALL

Summer

Summer roams the golden valleys,
Sunshine glinting in her hair,
Perfume from her gathered flowers
Fills the shining air.

Brook lads in the meadows greet her,
Gruff old orchards stare and smile,
Toiling fields refrain from labor
For a little while.

When the twilight shadows deepen
In the silver evening hush,
She sings an answer to the greeting
Of a lonely thrush.

Then when homestead lights are starry
Where the tall elms silent stand,
She vanishes—the sunset roses
Crimson in her hand!

ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH

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Mary Baker Eddy
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944

Soviet Army, at Gates of East Prussia, Opens New Phase of War

Germans Face Threat of War Inside Border

Russians likely to upset old Prussian tenet of always fighting on other nation's land.

By Ernest S. Pisko

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A supreme tenet of the German General Staff—never to allow battles to be fought on German soil—is jeopardized by the forward surge of the Russian armies.

Only 12 months ago, Adolf Hitler and Dr. Josef Goebbels were able to boast that fighting took place "merely at the remotest outskirts of Fortress Europe," that everywhere the enemy was "at least a thousand kilometers" from the German borders.

Only three weeks ago, the German people were reassured by its political leaders and military commentators in press and radio that recent reverses did not matter so much, since in the west, south, and east there was a comfortable buffer territory stretching over 260 miles between the Reich and the battle lines.

Yet in the east this safety belt has shrunk at tremendous speed, and on July 12 an Underground source got word out of Germany that the thunder of gunfire could be heard in the East Prussian border district of Gumbinnen.

Germans Not Prepared

If the Russian armies are able to continue their advance, the Germans not only will receive a shock for which they have not been prepared, but they also are in for an experience for which, with one brief exception, there has been no parallel in their history since 1814.

From the days of the war with Napoleon I culminating in the Battle at Leipzig in 1814, until August, 1914, German soil was not penetrated by hostile armies. Yet during the latter half of those 100 years Germany waged no less than three wars.

There was first the war of 1864 against Denmark, as a result of which the Province of Schleswig-Holstein was incorporated into the Reich.

Then there was the war of 1866 against Austria, which was fought entirely on Austrian soil.

And there was, lastly, the war of 1870-71 against France, which was fought exclusively on French territory.

Reich Spared Ravages

It is easily seen why in each of these instances the Reich was spared the ravages of war. German diplomacy, under the leadership of Prince Otto von Bismarck, timed the declarations of war with the very moment in which the Army was ready to strike. The enemy, though not quite unprepared, was caught in the first stages of his mobilization and had to retire from the border regions in order to rally his forces.

Hitler used the same methods between 1938 and 1941, though he dispensed in most cases with any formal declaration of war and merely had the respective foreign governments informed that his troops were moving into their countries.

The only occasion on which the German Blitzkrieg technique miscarried was in August, 1914. At that time, the German General Staff miscalculated the speed of the Russian mobilization. Instead of requiring from four to six weeks for this task as the German Chief of Staff, Gen. Helmuth von Moltke had assumed, the Russians, within a few days after the declaration of war of Aug. 1, sent two complete armies into East Prussia. The inhabitants of East Prussia were thrown into panic. In dense throngs the farmers from border villages and residents of Eydtkuhnen, Gumbinnen, and Lyck left their homes in a hurry. On foot, on bicycles, and in oxcarts, they pressed toward the safety of the Reich's interior.

Panic in Prussia

When the first trains with refugees arrived in Berlin, the panic began to spread all over Prussia. This sudden faltering of public morale, together with unduly alarming reports from German field headquarters in East Prussia, made General Von Moltke issue the fatal order to switch some units from the Western to the Eastern front. He also appointed one of his ablest officers, Maj. Gen. Erich Ludendorf, Chief of Staff of the East Prussian Army, teaming him with the retired Gen. Paul von Hindenburg.

General Ludendorf, upon his arrival in East Prussia, found the military situation much better than he had anticipated. Availing himself of plans worked out by his predecessor, Col. Max Hoffmann, he launched a counter-offensive and, in the four-day Battle of Tannenberg, between Aug. 26 and 30, he annihilated one of the two opposing armies and forced the second one to retreat across the Russian border.

Attacks Increase

This ended the four-week period during which the Germans felt what it means to have the enemy on one's own soil. It was their only experience of this kind between 1814 and 1942.

With the first 100-plane attack against Cologne, on June 1, 1942, war struck Germany not from an unexpected direction, though, but with unexpected violence. Since that day, Allied air attacks have increased steadily in scope and fury. Approximately one seventh of all German homes has been destroyed. The number of bombed-out people has risen to 10,000,000. Yet it is doubtful whether the large-scale destruction of Berlin, Hamburg, Munich, Cologne, Nürnberg, and a score of other cities has brought home the realization of war to the Germans. Terrifying as air attacks are, the enemy planes do not come to stay. There is always a respite during which one can resume a more-or-less normal life.

An invading army, however, as the Germans themselves have proved in recent years, is intent on staying a long time and controlling the occupied territory. It remains to be seen how the Germans will react to this possibility.

By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographer of The Christian Science Monitor

Russians Win Back Homeland to East Prussian Border

In the above map by The Christian Science Monitor's Chief Cartographer, the shaded section shows the whole of Russia's territory regained by the Red Armies since the farthest inroads made by the Germans during 1941 and 1942. The black line at the western end of this section shows approximately the present position of the battle front from Finland to Romania, which now almost touches the East Prussian border at the point shown by the arrow.

Russia Expected to Get What It Wants in Baltics

Advance in North by Red Army stirs consideration of political implications in areas involved—Questions asked as to how Britain and United States stand on main issues—Poland poses major problem.

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—Since the continued advance of the Russian armies on the northern front is likely soon to lead to the occupation of the Baltic States and the invasion of East Prussia, it is not surprising that serious thought is being devoted to the consideration of the political implications of Russia's territorial policy.

At the outset, it is not too much to say that in a large section of the population here, there is an increasing belief that Russian military successes, combined with British and American occupation elsewhere, will result in the Soviet Union's securing whatever it wants "within reason" in eastern Europe.

"Rights of Small Nations"

True, some persons still talk of the application of "the rights of small nations" and self-determination in the Baltic states. But there is little hope that such a viewpoint is being found acceptable.

The main question pondered here is, How do Britain and the United States stand regarding issues arising from Russia's new moves?

By this is meant not so much the officially expressed views—these repeatedly have declared here be that Britain awaits the end of the war before deciding any of these issues. The question is rather what really happened in the talks at Teheran and other three- or four-power conferences.

There arises especially this question: Have the two democracies agreed with Russia regarding the limits to which the Soviet Union should extend?

Russian Aims

Russian foreign policy, according to general interpretations, has certain aims in the west which are deemed essential for strategic and economic reasons. These can be summed up in the need for outlets to its western seas—that is, to the Baltic, to the Atlantic Ocean, and to the Mediterranean.

The present drive of the Russian armies concerns the Baltic mainly. The Russians obviously intend to incorporate these three small states within the Soviet Union. This it justifies by the strategic argument that these countries are unable to defend themselves, as proved by their being easly overrun by the Germans—and by the Russians before that—so that security demands that they form part of a great unit like the Soviet Union.

Economically, the Baltic states are represented as essential to Russian development westward.

Riga, capital of Latvia, would be developed as one of the biggest Russian ports trading with Europe. Its canal and river systems, which connect with the River Dnieper and rich mineral and agricultural areas of south Russia and its direct railroad system to Moscow would be called essential for Russian trade.

Occupation of Poland

Occupation of the eastern section of 1939 Poland by the Russian armies as far as the Curzon Line also will not be temporary and any postwar council of nations is only to be asked to give de jure recognition to the de facto situation.

Russia's moves naturally affect one country particularly—postwar Poland. It is doubly affected, first in that it will lose much of the territory it had at the outbreak of the war and henceforth will have to forego any special interest in neighboring Lithuania, with which the possibility of federation was once contemplated.

Undoubtedly now is the time when there should be complete understanding between Russia and the Polish Government in exile, since there are so many problems of mutually urgent concern awaiting settlement.

But unfortunately this is not the case.

Territorial Issue

Whether Russia can make a deal officially with other Polish bodies, such as the Free Polish movement in Moscow, remains to be seen. Two facts, however, are certain. There will be less chance of Russian concessions on issues such as future ownership of Wilno and Lwow. Moreover, the Polish Underground movement in a communication to the Polish Government in London some weeks ago declared itself definitely against the surrender of any territory which Poland had on Sept. 1, 1939.

Poland also is interested in another development—the Russian advance in East Prussia.

Russia appears willing to support the transfer of this territory to Poland, but this is impossible as long as there is no Russo-Polish agreement.

Since Russia's territorial policy toward Europe is summed up in openings to the sea, it also is clear that Scandinavian and Balkan issues are bound up therewith.

These, however, will come to a head only when Russia's armies have conquered Finland and when the Balkan fighting begins.

Russia is not expected to demand the whole of Finland, through it may want a puppet Finnish government. In the matter of strategic bases in that country or on islands off its coast, the Soviet Union certainly enjoys a large measure of sympathy in the western democracies, especially in view of Finland's recent attitude toward its peace offers.

BBC Prepares for Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 17—With the termination of the charter of the British Broadcasting Corporation in 1946, now well in view, it is realized that many difficult and important decisions will have to be made as to its future. The late Director General Robert Foot wrote recently in the BBC Year Book that postwar plans would have to be based primarily on the restoration of program services to the highest possible level of technical and artistic quality.

The possibilities of radio in the case of international peace and understanding are as great as those which have been exploited as instruments of aggression and warfare. Mr. Foot reminds us that the motto of the BBC, "Nation shall speak peace unto nation," still remains to be made good, not only throughout the British Empire, but throughout the world. That line of advance, he says, should be adhered to with undiminished energy after the war.

When television was closed down on Sept. 1, 1939, it had been proved to be a practical proposition and was well on its way to popularity. But research has been going on for over four years and it should prove an even better proposition now. Another item is one that is known better in America than in Britain, frequency modulation. This promises better quality and freedom from static. Then there is the future of "wired wireless" which offers quality to listeners in big cities and in built-up areas. With the advent of peace will come the question of wave lengths, long, medium, and short, which will have to be allocated by international agreement.

Much of the spadework for all these activities has been done, and the research which has been done in connection with them for war purposes is only waiting to be let loose for peacetime progress. Over a year ago Sir Allan Powell, Chairman of the BBC, said that within 20 years he expected the majority of listeners would be equipped with apparatus for combined seeing and hearing.

Mary Jo Gets War Bonds From Her Father's Buddies

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., July 17 (AP)—Little Mary Jo Mercurio has received $525 in War Bonds from the buddies of her dad, Pfc. Joseph P. Mercurio, who was killed in action March 11 while trying to aid a wounded American soldier on Bougainville.

The commanding officer of Private Mercurio's unit wrote Mrs. Mercurio that "one man got the notion it would be nice to buy Mary Jo a gift" and the money was collected "before I could realize what had happened." Mary Jo is 18 months old.

Allies Arrest Radiocasters Of Fascist Era

ROME, July 17 (AP)—George Nelson Page, former chief of the radio division of the Fascist Ministry of Popular Culture (propaganda), has been arrested for questioning by Allied authorities.

Page, who is a member of a distinguished Virginia family, was born in France and has lived most of his life in Europe. He was an American citizen until the Italo-Ethiopian War, when he renounced his allegiance and became an Italian subject.

He was then seen about Rome wearing a Fascist Blackshirt uniform. He changed his first name to "Giorgio" and pronounced his last name the Italian way, "Pahjay."

During the war he supervised English - language propaganda radiocasts, including those to American troops in Italy. One of his radio programs, "Sally and George," was highly popular with G. I.'s because of its musical excellence and Sally's feminine interest.

Several others who radiocast Fascist propaganda in English also are under arrest, including Prince Sandro Tasca di Cuto and the Prince of San Faustino, the husband of the former Mrs. Lydia Macy of New York.

The main reason they are being questioned, it was learned, is not their taunts about Americans over the air, but the messages which may have been intended for enemy agents.

All such radiocasters at present under arrest have Italian nationality, despite their American connections.

In a different category is Ezra Pound, who retained his American citizenship while radiocasting for the Fascists and who therefore is wanted on a treason charge. He has not been apprehended and presumably is in German-occupied northern Italy.

U. S. Gives French Two Plane Flotillas

By the Associated Press

Algiers, Algeria, July 17

Two flotillas, or squadrons, of Catalina planes have been presented by American authorities to the French Navy at a ceremony at Agadir, French Morocco, the newspaper Dernieres Nouvelles reported yesterday.

Auto Plants in War Work

More than 500 large and small automotive manufacturers located in 31 states are engaged in war contracts.

Von Kluge Says Allied Tactics Put Terrific Strain on His Men

By the Associated Press

Field Marshal Gen. Guenther von Kluge, recently named Supreme German Commander on the Western Front, is quoted by the German news agency Transocean as saying that the "strictly scientific" Allied fighting machine had placed an "extraordinary strong" demand on the ordinary Nazi soldier and also the German High Command.

Transocean's propaganda account of what it said was an interview with Marshal von Kluge was sent abroad for foreign consumption and told how Marshal von Kluge nevertheless had boasted that "we will continue to deliver blows against the invasion armies that they will remember all their lives."

Later in the radiocast he was quoted more modestly as saying: "I can only say so much—that we shall always meet the methods of the invasion armies. The world will learn in time of the success of these methods."

"We do not have infantry with an outspokenly aggressive spirit before us," he was quoted as saying. "The Americans, British and Canadians do not advance till they believe they have smashed everything with their bombs and heavy arms. The demand on the single soldier on our side and also on the command is thereby extraordinarily strong. Our opponents conduct this war by the security method.

"They have gotten up their operations against our Continent, so to speak, in a strictly scientific way.

"We oppose this with the knowledge that this struggle is for 'to be or not to be.' It is a matter of course that the military command is doing everything to get through with the invasion army."

After pointing out that Gen. Field Marshal Erwin Rommel had commanded a tank division as part of Marshal von Kluge's Fourth Army during the German western campaign of 1940, Marshal von Kluge said at the interview:

"You see, my co-operation with Rommel is one of long standing."

Seeking to stress Marshal von Kluge's fitness for his new command, Transocean declared that "the clear and steel-blue eyes of the German Commander in Chief in the West radiate energy and the spirit of enterprise." It added that "he seems to have completely recovered" after "having been wounded when Commander in Chief of the General Army Command in Russia."

"Now I am feeling fit again for the decisive round with Eisenhower," Marshal von Kluge said.

Nazis Nonplussed to Find Japanese Fighting for Allied Cause in Italy

DALLAS, Texas, July 17 (AP)—Three Japanese-American infantrymen—Frank Morihara, Arthur Shinyama and James Iwamoto—wearers of purple hearts for services to the United States Army in Italy, told yesterday how surprised the Germans were when they discovered Japanese fighting for the Allied cause.

"It's hard to make people believe it all," said Mr. Shinyama. "The Americans we first met while at Schofield barracks Oahu Island, always thought at first that we were Filipinos. We'd grin and shake our heads. Then they'd guess Chinese. And when they found we were Japanese, they would be too surprised to believe it."

Mr. Iwamoto added: "But the Germans were the most surprised of all. They never did believe it in spite of long explanations by interpreters. German prisoners brought into the camp where the Jap outfit was stationed looked amazed to see us. They never could understand why Japanese would be fighting with Americans."

The three were members of an all-Japanese battalion that fought in the hardest of the battle of Italy. They landed behind the 36th at Salerno and it was their outfit that stormed Castle Hill after four months of bitter fighting at Casino. Mr. Iwamoto was injured in the Castle Hill battle.

The three were born in Hawaii of parents who went there from Japan "to get a better opportunity," as Mr. Morihara expressed it.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.) 1,500,000
Previous day's sales 420,460
1944 volume to date 147,319,772
1943 volume to date 183,494,960

Due to wire trouble, certain quotations are incomplete.

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Saturday	56.3	Prev. day	56.3
Month ago	55.2	Year ago	53.0
1944 high	56.4	1944 low	49.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	2	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¾
Abbott Lab pf4 †	50	110	110	110	—1½
Acme Steel 3	2	64¾	64¼	64¼	+ ½
Adams Exp .15e	17	13¼	12½	12⅝	— ½
Air Reduction 1a	17	42¾	41⅝	42¼	— ⅝
Alaska Juneau	76	7½	6⅞	7⅛	— ¼
Alb&Susq7.55e †	30	149	149	149	+2
Alleghany Corp	128	3	2⅞	3	
Alleghany pf	65	34½	32⅞	33⅝	— ½
Alleg pr pf	5	58	56½	56¾	—1¼
Alleg LudStl .70e	12	28⅝	28⅛	28¼	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾g	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
Al Chem & Dye 6	6	152	151	151	—1
Allied Mills 2e	5	31	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Allied Strs 1	17	21½	20⅞	21⅜	— ⅝
Allied Strs pf 5	2	102	102	102	
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	20	39¼	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅜
Alpha P Cem ½e	2	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
Amal Lea	7	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet 2¼e	4	110¾	109¾	109¾	— ¼
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	30¼	29	29	—1
Am Airlines 1½g	11	74½	73½	73½	— ¼
Am Bk Note .60e	5	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Am Bosch ½e	6	18	17½	17½	
Am Brake Sh ¾e	3	43½	43	43	+ ½
Am Cable & Rad	126	13¾	13	13⅜	— ¼
Am Can 3	1	93½	92	92	—1½
Am Can pf 7 †	10	182	182	182	— ½
Am Car&Fdy 4g	64	42¼	40	40⅞	—1
Am Car&F pf3½e	3	80½	80	80½	— ¼
Am Chain & C 2	2	27	27	27	— ⅝
Am Chicle 4a †	90	118¾	118	118¼	+ ¼
Am Colortype .30e	2	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Am Crystal Sugar	15	17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	103	103	103	
Am Distil	8	27¼	26½	26½	— ½
Am Encaus Tiling	5	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Am European ¼e	3	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Am Export L 2	14	27¼	26¾	27	
Am & For Pow	10	4⅛	4	4	+ ¼
Am&FP 2pf	16	21½	21⅛	21⅛	— ¼
Am&FP$7pf3½k	4	92	91½	92	+ ½
Am Haw SS 1½e	16	27⅞	26⅛	26¾	— ½
Am Hide & Leath	12	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
Am Ice	15	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
Am Internat .20e	14	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ¼
Am Locomotive½e	56	19¾	18½	18⅞	—1
Am M&Fdy .80	12	16⅞	16½	16½	— ⅜
Am M&Met ½e	16	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	+ ⅛
Am Metal ½e	8	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅜
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	30	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Am Pow & Lt	54	3	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	24	52¾	50½	51⅛	—1⅛
Am P&L $5 pf	27	48⅝	46½	47¼	—1
Am Rad&StS .20e	105	12⅛	11⅜	11¾	— ¼
Am R Mill .40e	42	17⅛	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅜
Am RollMpf4½ †	310	75	74¼	74¾	
Am SafetyRaz ½e	9	18	17⅞	18	+ ¼
Am Seating	6	17	17	17	— ⅛
Am Sh Bldg 2e †	260	30⅝	30	30	— ½
Am Smelt & R 2	17	42⅞	42	42⅛	— ⅞
Am Smelt&Rpf7 †	90	159½	159	159	— ¾
Am Stl Fdrs 2	16	26⅝	26	26	— ⅝
Am Stores ¾e	5	17½	17¼	17⅜	— ⅛
Am Stove .90e	7	23	22½	22½	— ⅜
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Am Sum Tob 1e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
Am Tel & Tel 9	21	163	162½	162¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	1	74	73½	73½	—1½
Am Tob B 3a	3	74¾	74¾	74¾	— ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	50	151¼	150½	150½	—1½
Am Type Fdrs ½e	18	13⅜	12¾	12⅞	— ¼
Am Viscose 1½e	3	47⅜	47	47	— ¼
Am Viscose pf 5	4	119¾	119½	119¾	— ¾
Am Wat Wks	35	8¾	8⅛	8¼	— ⅜
Am Woolen	3	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ¼
A Zinc L & S	8	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
AmZinc prpf 3¾k	1	52	52	52	+ ¼
Anaconda Cop 1e	49	27½	26⅝	26⅞	— ⅝
AnaconW&C1½e †	650	33⅜	32⅝	32⅝	— ¾
Anchor H-G .30e	27	26¼	25⅝	25¾	+ ⅛
AnchorH-Gl .30e	20	114	114	114	
APW Paper	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Arch-Dan-M 1e	1	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅞
Armour & Co	75	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Arm&Co prpf 4½k	3	94	93¼	93¼	— ¾
Armour & Co pf †	10	109	109	109	—2
Armstrong Cork½e	4	44¼	43¼	43¼	— ½
Arnold Const ½	3	12	12	12	— ½
Artloom Corp .20e	8	12¼	12	12	— ¼
Assd DryGoods¾e	6	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Assd D Gdslpf6 †	70	102¾	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
Atch T&SF 4½e	42	71¼	69⅛	69¾	—1⅛
Atch T & S pf 5	1	96	96	96	+ ½
Atl Coast L 1½e	21	42	40	40½	— ¾
AtlG&W Indies 3g	2	29½	29	29	
Atl Refining ½e	12	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ½
Atl Ref pf 4 †	30	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅛
Atlas Corp ¼e	11	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Atlas Corp pf 3	3	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞	— ⅛
Atlas Powd1½e †	70	60½	60¼	60¼	— ¼
Atlas Tack .80e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Aust Nichols	4	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ⅜
Aust N prA3½k †	10	78	78	78	+ ¼
Aviation Corp. 10e	60	5	4⅝	4¾	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct ¾e	86	23	22	22½	— ½
Balt & Ohio	73	9¾	8¾	9	— ⅝
Balt & Ohio pf	46	17⅞	16⅝	17	— ½
Bangor & Ar	11	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Ban&A pf6¼k †	120	64½	64	64	
Barber Asph	12	24⅜	23⅞	24	
Barker Bros ¼e	10	17⅜	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Barker pf 2¾ †	20	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	+ ⅞
Barnsdall Oil .60	22	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ½
Bath Ir Wks 3e	8	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	31½	31½	31½	
Beatrice Cr 1.70e	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅛
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	107	107	107	
Beech Airc 1g	19	10⅛	9¼	9⅝	— ½
Belding-Hem .80	4	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Bell Airc 1e	18	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅞
Bendix Aviat 1½e	14	42¼	41¼	41¼	—1⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	3	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Best & Co 1.60a	3	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅞
Best Foods 1e	14	20¼	19½	19½	— ¾
Beth Steel 3e	66	65⅛	62¼	64	—1¼
Beth Steel pf 7	3	126½	126½	126½	+ ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	2	47½	47⅛	47½	
Black&Decker1.60	4	22	21½	21½	— ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	17	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ½
Bloom'dale.675e †	30	18	18	18	
Boeing Airplane 1e	24	15	14⅜	14½	— ¼
BohnAl&Br 1½e	2	52⅞	52½	52½	— ⅜
Bon Ami A 4 †	100	93½	93½	93½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	1	52	51	51	— ½
Borden Co .80e	16	32⅞	32½	32½	— ⅜
Borg-Warner 1.60	15	41⅞	41	41¼	— ¼
Boston & Maine	12	6¼	5⅝	5¾	— ½
Bower RollBear 1e	1	42	42	42	— ¼
Braniff Airw .60	14	16⅞	16¼	16½	— ½
Brewing Cp Am 2	2	51⅝	51½	51⅝	— ½
Bridgeport Br 1	22	12⅜	12	12	— ⅜
Briggs Mfg 2	14	37⅜	36¾	36¾	— ¾
Bristol-Myers 1e	2	48	47	47	—1
Bklyn Un Gas ¼e	7	21¼	20½	20½	— ¾
Brunswick-Bal ½e	10	22½	22	22	— ¾
Bucyrus-Erie .30e	26	11⅛	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	162	11⅞	10¾	11	— ¾
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	580	70⅝	69⅛	69⅛	—1⅝
Budd Wheel ¼e	26	10⅞	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
Buffalo Forge .90e	1	20½	20½	20½	
Bullard Co ½e	4	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Bulova Watch 2	7	41¾	40⅝	40⅝	— ⅞
Burling Mills .80e	11	32¾	32½	32¾	+ ⅛
Burr AdMach .40e	31	15¼	15	15¼	— ⅛
Bush Term ¼e	18	6⅝	6⅛	6¼	— ⅜
Bush TB pf2¼k †	180	48	47½	48	— ¼
Butler Bros .30e	14	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅛
Butte C & Z ¼g	4	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Byers AM Co ¼e	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Byron Jackson ½e	4	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
C					
Calif Pack 1½	3	29½	29	29	— ⅞
Calumet&Hec .40e	21	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
Campbell Wy ½e	9	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ½
Can Dry GAle ½e	4	29⅞	29	29	— ¾
Canad Pacific h½e	104	12⅝	11¾	11⅞	— ⅝
Capital Adm A	2	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	+ ¼
Caro C & O 5 †	10	112¼	112¼	112¼	July15
CarpenterStl 1¼e	2	31¼	31	31	
Carriers&Gen .20	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Case JI Co ¾e	5	37¾	37¼	37¼	— ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	8	53⅝	52¼	52¼	
Celanese Cp 1-35f	8	36⅛	36	36	— ¼
Celanese 1stpf4¾	1	99	99	99	— ⅛
Celotex Corp ½	14	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ⅜
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	2	18⅝	18½	18½	+ ⅛
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	23	22⅞	22⅞	
Cent Foundry	10	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Cent IllLtpf4½ †	40	111	111	111	July15
Cent R R N J	1	11⅜	10¾	10¾	— ⅝
CenturyRibM .10e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas 2¼e	11	36	35⅜	35½	— ½
Certain-teed Prod	20	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅜
Certain-teed6pf †	2100	105¾	100½	104½	+2
Chain Belt ¾e	2	19	19	19	— ¼
Champ Pap&F ½e	5	29	27½	27½	—1¾
Checker Cab	5	44	43	43	—1
Ches Corp Va .80	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio 3	36	47	46⅝	46¾	
Chi & E Ill ½g	15	7½	7	7½	
Chi & E Ill A 1e	8	16½	16	16	— ½
Chi Grt West	20	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Chi Grt Wpf 1⅞k	7	24⅛	23⅞	23⅞	— ¼
Chi No West	41	28⅝	27⅞	28¼	— ½
Chi No West pf	48	64	62⅛	62⅝	—1⅜
Chi Pneu Tool 2	11	20½	19½	19½	—1
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	4	45½	45	45½	+ ½
Chi Yellow Cab 1	1	17	17	17	+ ½
Chickasha Cot.O 1	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Childs Co	8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Chrysler Corp 1½e	25	96⅜	94¼	95	—1⅜
City I&F 1.20	6	22⅝	22½	22⅝	— ¼
City I&F pf6½ †	60	105¾	105¾	105¾	— ⅛
City Invest †	80	66	65	65	
City Stores	8	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Clev CC&SL 10 †	10	180	180	180	—5
Clev E I pf 4½ †	10	113¼	113¼	113¼	— ½
Clev Gr Br 1e	1	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	— ⅞
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	7	36	35¾	35¾	
Cluet Peab 1e	8	39⅛	38½	38½	— ⅝
Coca-Cola 3a	2	136	135½	135½	—4
Coca-Cola A 3 †	420	61	59½	59½	— ¾
Colgate-Plm ½a	6	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	20	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Collins & Aik ½e	10	35⅛	34¾	34¾	— ⅜
Col Fuel & Iron ½	5	19	18½	18½	— ½
Col & South †	170	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	10	22½	22½	22½	— ⅝
Col & South 2pf †	120	20½	20½	20½	— ½
ColumB'castA.80e	3	32¾	32½	32½	— ½
ColumB'castB.80e	3	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10e	101	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	5	82½	82	82	— ½
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	10	78	78	78	
Colum Pict ½g	4	21	20⅞	21	
Coml Credit 2	14	42½	41¾	42	— ⅝
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	20	49⅞	49⅛	49⅛	— ¾
Coml Solvents .30e	71	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	45	26⅜	26⅛	26¼	— ⅜
Com'wlth&South	175	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½k	15	85½	84½	84½	—1¼
Conde Nast ½e	4	19	18	18	—1¼
Congoleum-Nairn 1	3	27⅛	26¾	26¾	— ⅜
Cons Copper .20g	16	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	52	24½	24	24⅛	— ⅜
Cons Edis pf 5	2	106¾	106¾	106¾	
Cons Film Ind	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ½k	17	24½	24	24	— ⅜
ConsLaundries .35e	46	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Cons Nat Gas 1a	17	31	30¾	31	+ ¼
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅜
Cons Vultee 1½e	34	14¾	14⅛	14⅜	— ½
Cons Vul pf 1¼	6	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¼
Consol'n Coal	17	16½	16	16	— ⅜
ConsumP pf4½ †	270	106	106	106	
Container Corp¾e	4	26¾	26¼	26¼	
Cont Bak ½e	23	9¼	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Cont Can ½e	4	41¾	41½	41½	
Cont Diam F .30e	7	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45½	45¼	45¼	—1
Cont Motors .30e	51	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
Cont Oil Del .60e	9	31¾	31	31¼	— ⅝
Cont Steel ½e	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess 1	2	17½	17	17	—1⅛
CopperweldStl .80	5	13½	13	13	— ⅜
Con'wdSt pf2½ †	120	51	51	51	+ ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .40e	9	24	22¾	22¾	—1⅜
Coty Inc .15e	4	6¾	6½	6½	— ¼
Coty Interna	17	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
Crane Co 1	44	26	24⅞	25	— ¾
Crane Co pf 5 †	60	108¾	108	108	— ¾
Cream of Wh 1½	3	25⅛	25	25	— ¼
Crosley Corp ½e	7	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Crown Cork ½e	11	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	— ⅜
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	48½	48½	48½	
Crown Zeller 1	11	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	25	36⅛	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf 5	5	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	— ⅜
Cuba R R pf †	430	25⅜	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅝
Cuban-A Sug .40g	20	16⅞	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Cudahy Packing	6	26⅜	26	26	— ¼
Cuneo Press 1½	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Cuneo P pf 4½ †	20	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
Curtis Publishing	85	9⅞	9⅛	9¼	— ⅝
Curtis Pub pf5g †	10	134	134	134	+ ½
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	54½	53½	53½	—1¾
Curtis-Wright ¾g	40	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	
Curtis-Wr A 1e	10	17½	17	17⅛	— ⅜
Cutler-Ham .70e	5	27⅞	27½	27½	— ¼
D					
Davega Stores .30e	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Davison Chem 1e	4	15⅜	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
Dayt P&Lpf4½ †	10	112	112	112	
Decca Record 1.20	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Deere & Co 2g	10	44⅞	43¾	44	—1½
Deere & Co pf1.40	1	35½	35½	35½	— ¼
Del & Hudson	21	36⅝	35	35⅜	— ⅝
Del Lack & West	91	9⅛	8⅝	8¾	— ¼
Detroit Edi .90e	8	20¾	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Det Hills 4	10	60	60	60	+3½
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	360	37	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
Diam Match 1½	3	31½	31¼	31¼	— ¼
Diam Match pf1½	1	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Diam T Motor ½e	1	16	15⅞	15⅞	
Dist Cp-Sg h2.22	9	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
Dixie Cup ¼e	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	10	26½	25½	25½	—1
Douglas Airc 5g	2	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ⅞
Dow Chem 3	1	128	128	128	
Dresser Mfg 1e	4	37¾	37½	37½	— ½
Dunhill Int	17	10	10	10	— ½
Duplan Corp .40e	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	
du Pont de N 2½e	8	159¾	158⅝	159	— ½
duPont pf 4½	1	126	126	126	
E					
Eagle-PichLd .30e	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
Eastern Air L	20	40¼	39¾	40	— ¼
Eastern R M .20e	11	12	11⅞	11½	— ¾
Eastman Kodak 5	2	167	166¼	166¼	— ¾
East Kodak pf6 †	20	181	181	181	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	3	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	
El Auto-Lite 1e	5	45	45	45	
Electric Boat ¾e	3	12⅝	12½	12½	
El&Mus Ind .08e	22	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
El Power & Lt	10	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	—1¼
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	93¾	92	92	—1¼
El Storage Bat 2	1	44½	44½	44½	— ½
Endic-John pf 4 †	60	105⅞	105½	105½	— ⅜
Eng Pub Service	25	12⅞	12⅜	12½	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	590	99	98½	99	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	240	100¼	100	100¼	
Eng PS $6 pf6 †	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	— ¼
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	— 1/16
Erie R R ½e	13	12⅞	12⅛	12¼	— ⅝
Erie R R ct ½e	47	13	12⅛	12½	— ⅜
Erie R R pf A 5	15	59⅞	59½	59¾	+ ½
EurekaVCleaner¾e	15	11	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅝
Evans Prod ¼e	3	14	13½	13½	— ½
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	10	36½	35¼	35¼	— ¾
Exchange Buff ¼e	12	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ¼
F					
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	28	26½	25⅛	25⅝	— ⅜
Farns Tel & Rad	40	13⅝	13	13¼	— ¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1	1	16	16	16	
Fed Mng & Smelt	6	23¾	23¼	23¼	— ½
Fed Mogul .55e	4	20⅞	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	11	9¾	9	9⅛	— ⅝
Federat D Strs1½	6	28¼	28	28	— ¼
FedDStrs pf4¼ †	60	100¾	100⅜	100⅜	— ⅝
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	49¾	49	49¾	
Firestone 1½e	3	50½	50¼	50¼	
First Nat Strs 2½	2	42½	42½	42½	
Flintkote .30e	50	25⅛	23⅛	24	—1⅜
Florence Stove 2	3	37⅞	37¾	37⅞	— ⅜
Follansbee Stl	5	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ½
FollansbeeStl pf †	80	50	49½	49½	— ⅞
Food Mach .70e	1	62¾	62¾	62¾	— ¼
Foster Wheeler¼e	9	22¾	21⅝	22	— ½
FostWh6pf 1½ †	150	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	7	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Frank Simon pf †	10	103¾	103¾	103¾	—1¼
Freeport Sulph 2	8	34¼	33⅝	33⅝	—1¼
Fruehauf Tra .80e	3	42¼	42¼	42¼	— ¼
Frueh4½pf4½ †	10	112	112	112	— ½
G					
Gabriel Co	9	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅜
Gair Robert .30g	6	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	4	16½	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell 1½e †	780	47	44¾	47	+1
Gar Wood Ind .40	65	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½a	3	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅜
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	13½	13½	13½	— ⅜
GenAmTrans 1¼e	5	49	48½	48½	— ¾
Gen Baking .45e	32	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
Gen Bronze .30e	7	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Gen Cable	14	6¾	6	6¼	— ½
Gen Cable A	3	17¼	16¾	17¼	— ¼
GenCable pf5¼k †	110	101¾	101	101	— ⅝
Gen Cigar 1	6	29¼	28⅝	28⅝	— ¾
Gen Elec 1.40	60	39⅜	38⅝	39	— ½
Gen Foods 1.60	11	43⅛	42⅝	42¾	— ⅜
Gen Fds pf 4½ †	10	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	82	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Gen G&E cv pf †	30	128	128	128	+2
Gen Mills 4	4	115½	115½	115½	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½e	53	65⅜	64⅞	65⅛	— ¾
Gen Out Ad ¼e	21	13¼	12⅝	12¾	— ½
Gen Prec Eq 1	15	23¼	22⅜	22½	— ⅝
Gen PrintInk .20e	12	9½	9¼	9¼	
Gen Pub Service	13	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ½e	2	27	26½	26½	—1¼
Gen Real & Util	4	2	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
Gen R&Utl pf 6g	1	79	79	79	—2½
Gen Refract .60e	4	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
GenSCastpf4½k †	380	81¾	80	80	—1⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Gen Time Inst ½e	3	30½	30½	30½	— ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	2	25⅛	24½	24½	—1
Gen T&R pf4½ †	30	103½	103	103½	
Gillette Saf R .80	34	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ¼
Gimbel Bros .65e	17	16½	16¼	16½	+ ⅛
Gimbel Bros $6pf6	1	97¾	97¾	97¾	
Glidden Co .60e	10	38½	37⅞	37⅞	— ⅜
Gobel Adolf	13	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	30	105½	105	105	—1½
Goodrich BF 1e	17	54	52¼	52¼	—1¾
Goodyear T&R 1e	21	49⅛	48¼	48¼	— ⅞
Goth Hosiery ½g	15	15⅜	14⅝	15	— ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	87	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Granby Con M 15e	3	4¾	4¾	4¾	
Grand Union ¼e	1	18	18	18	
Grant W T 1.40	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
GraniteCStl 1.75e	10	14¼	14	14¼	— ¾
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	26	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Gt NorRy pf 1e	26	16⅞	16½	16½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	27	27	27	— ¼
Green H L 2a	4	49½	49½	49½	+1
Greyhound Corp 1	23	13¾	13	13¼	— ⅞
Greyhound pf .55	7	12	11⅝	12	
Grum Airc En 1e	47	5¾	5⅛	5½	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	54	5⅞	5½	5⅝	— ¼
Guantan Sug pf †	110	164	158	161	—2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	21	14⅝	14	14	— ⅝
Gulf M&O pf2½e	9	55	53⅝	54	—1¼
Gulf Oil 1a	8	49⅛	48¾	48¾	— ⅝
H					
Hack Water 1½	2	33	33	33	+1
Hack W pfA1¾ †	260	32	31½	32	+ ½
Hamil Watch .20e	3	15⅜	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1	4	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
Hat Corp AmA¼e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Hayes Indust ½e	6	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Hayes Mfg	110	5¾	5¼	5½	— ¼
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	40	105½	105½	105½	— ¼
Hecht Co .30e	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Helme GW 3¼e	3	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
Hercules Motor 1	4	24¼	23½	23½	— ⅞
HerculesPowder 1e	4	86¼	86¼	86¼	— ¼
Hershey Choc 3	2	73	73	73	+6½
Hinde&D Pap½e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Hires C E 1.20a	2	22½	22¼	22¼	— ¼
Holland Furn 2	5	45¼	44½	44½	— ⅝
Holly Sugar 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Homestake Min	10	47	46	46½	— ½
Houd-Hers B ½e	15	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Household Fin 4	2	69	69	69	— ⅛
Household Fpf5 †	10	111	111	111	—1
Houston Oil	42	12¾	12	12¼	— ⅛
Howe Sound 2	5	37	36⅛	36¼	—1
Hudson & Man	10	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	8	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	16	27⅝	27½	27½	— ⅛
HudsonMotor .20e	54	14¾	13⅞	14¼	— ⅝
Hupp Motor	86	3¼	3	3	— ⅛
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	28⅜	27¾	27¾	— ⅝
Illinois Central	67	19	17¾	18	— ⅞
Ill CentralLL 4 †	140	62½	61¾	61¾	
Ill Central pf	12	42	41	41	—1¾
IndplsPwLt .90e	3	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
Indust Rayon 2	1	41	41	41	—1
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	103¾	103¾	103¾	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 2e	2	104	103	103	—1¼
Inland Steel 2e	4	86	85	85	— ½
InspirationCop½e	31	12	11¼	11⅜	— ½
Interch Corp 1.60	16	40¾	39¾	39⅞	+ ½
Intercon Rubber 1g	5	8	7⅞	8	
InterlakeIron .35g	82	9⅞	9⅛	9½	— ¼
Int Harvester 2.60	14	79½	78¾	78¾	— ¼
Int Harvester pf7 †	40	175	175	175	
Int Hydro-Elec A	31	3½	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
IntMineralsC½e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅜
Int Min & Ch pf 4	1	77½	77½	77½	+ ¼
Int Mining	17	5½	5½	5¾	— ¼
Int Nick Can 1.60	37	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	— ½
Int Paper	76	19	17⅞	18⅝	— ⅜
Int Paper pf 5	2	84½	84⅜	84½	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	10½	10½	10½	
Int RyCApf1¼k †	70	84	83½	83½	—1¼
Int Salt 1e	2	44¾	44¾	44¾	— ⅜
Int Shoe 1.80	1	39	39	39	— ¼
Int Tel & Tel	216	18⅞	17⅞	18¼	— ⅝
Int Tel&Tel for ct	15	19	18½	18½	— ½
Interst Dept S ¾e	5	19⅝	19	19	— ¾
Intertype Co ¾e	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	+ ¼
Island Crk Coal 2	5	37½	36¾	37½	+2¼
J					
Jarvis W B .60e	1	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
Johns Manville 1e	5	98	97¾	98	— ½
Jones&LStl 1½e	15	26⅜	25¼	25⅝	— ¾
Jones&LStl pf A 5	3	69⅞	68¾	68¾	—1⅛
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	84½	83½	83½	—1
Joy Mfg .40e	12	13⅛	13	13	— ½
K					
Kalam St&F .60e	2	20	20	20	— ½
Kan City South	12	11	10	10⅜	— ⅝
Kan City Sou pf2g	3	34	34	34	—1
KaufmannDpt.55e	2	17	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅜
Kayser J ½e	2	22¾	21¾	21¾	— ¾
Kelsey-H WhA1½	1	24	24	24	— ¼
Kelsey-HWB 1⅛e	11	19	18¾	18⅞	— ⅛
Kendall Co pf6a †	10	112½	112½	112½	+ ½
Kennecott Cop 1e	26	33	32⅛	32½	— ⅝
Kinney G R Co	2	6½	6	6	— ¼
Kresge D Strs ¼e	1	10	10	10	
Kinney $5pf 3k †	70	69⅜	69¼	69¼	— ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	2	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	— ⅝
Kroger Grocery 2	2	36	36	36	+ ⅜
L					
Laclede Gas pf †	30	89	88	88	— ½
Lambert Co 1½	4	20¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
Lee Rub&Tire1¼e	4	44⅝	44	44½	
Lehigh C&N ½e	31	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Lehigh Port C ¾e	6	29¾	29¼	29¼	— ¼
LehighPortCpf4 †	20	125	123	123	—2¼
Lehigh Val Coal	60	2⅛	2	2	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	110	26¾	25¾	26¾	+ ¾
Lehigh Val RR	18	6⅜	5⅞	6	— ⅜
LehmanCorp1.20a	2	35	34⅞	35	+ ⅛
Lehn & Fink 1.40	2	21⅞	21	21	
Lerner Stores 2½	3	41¾	41⅝	41¾	
Lib-O-F Glass ½e	8	53	52	52	—1¾
LibbyMcN&L ½e	107	8⅛	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
Life Savers 1e	3	46¾	46	46	
Liggett&Myers 3a	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
Liggett&My B 3a	1	84½	84½	84½	
Liggett&My pf7 †	120	180⅛	180	180½	— ⅞
Lily Tulip 1½	3	31	31	31	— ¾
LimaLocomotive1e	6	41¾	40	40	—1½
Lion Oil Ref 1	5	21¼	21	21	— ¾
Liquid Carbonic 1a	5	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅜
Lockheed Airc 1e	16	17⅝	17	17⅛	— ⅜
Loew's Inc 2a	21	65¾	64½	65	—1
Lone Star Cem ¾e	9	51¾	51	51¼	— ¼
Long-B Lumb .10k	8	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	3	31	30¾	30¾	
Lorillard (P)½e	71	20¼	19⅞	20	— ¼
Lorillard P pf 7 †	30	159½	159½	159½	— ½
Louisv G&E A1½	4	24	24	24	— ⅛
Louis Nash 2e	4	90	90	90	
M					
Mack Trucks 1e	6	44⅝	44⅜	44⅜	— ⅛
Macy R H 2a	6	36⅝	36⅜	36⅜	— ¼
Macy pf wi 4¼	1	106	106	106	+ ⅛
Magma Copper ½e	8	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅞
Manati Sugar	8	8½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
Mandel Bros ½e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅜
MaracaiboOEx.05g	2	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Marine Midl .16e	69	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
MarketStRyprpf †	8	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Marshall Field .80	22	17½	16¾	16⅞	— ½
Martin GL 1½e	8	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅞
Martin-Parry .15e	21	8⅞	8½	8½	— ¼
Masonite Corp 1	4	45	44¼	44¼	—1
Master Elec 1.40	2	29	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Mathieson Alk ¼e	3	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ¾
May Dept Strs 3	2	59	59	59	
Maytag Co	39	10⅛	9½	9¾	— ¼
MaytagCo pf 2¼k	1	42¼	42¼	42¼	
McCall Corp 1.40	6	28	27¼	27¼	— ¾
McCrory Stores 1	2	21	20¾	21	
McGraw Elec 1	2	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ½
McGraw Hill .40e	2	18⅛	18	18⅛	
McIntyreP h2.22a	1	53½	53½	53½	
McKees&Rob .65e	11	24⅞	24¼	24½	— ⅜
McLellanStrs .70e	5	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
Mead Corp .30e	4	11¼	11	11	— ½
Melville Shoe 2	2	37½	37⅜	37½	+ ⅛
Mengel Co ¼g	34	14¾	14⅛	14¼	+ ½
Mengel 5pf 2½ †	70	48½	47¾	47¾	— ½
Merch & Min Tr 2	2	33	33	33	+ ½
Mesta Mach 1⅞e	3	32⅞	32⅛	32⅛	— ¾
Miami Copper ¼e	15	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ½
Mid Cont Pet .40e	14	27¾	27¼	27⅜	— ⅝
Midland Stl P 2	2	37¼	36½	36½	—1½
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	20	129	129	129	— ½
Minn-H Reg ¼e	15	40	39¾	39¾	— ⅜
Minn-Moline	20	8¾	8	8¼	— ⅜
Minn-Molpf3¼k	3	109	109	109	
Minn&StLRy 2e	1	54	54	54	— ½
Mission Corp 1g	1	22	22	22	— ⅞
Mo-Kan-Texas	16	4	3½	3¾	— ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	56	15¾	13¼	14¾	— ⅝
Mohawk Carpet 2	8	37½	36½	36½	— ⅞
Monarch M ¾e	1	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	+ ⅜
Monsanto Ch 2	8	87	85¾	85¾	— ¾
Mons pf A 4½ †	30	115½	115⅛	115½	+ ⅜
Mons pf B 4½ †	10	116	116	116	
Montgom Ward 2	21	48¼	47⅝	47⅞	— ⅜
Morris & Essex †	2530	30	28½	29½	— ¼
MotorProducts1½e	6	22¾	22¼	22⅜	— ⅝
Motor Wheel .60e	3	22⅜	21¾	21⅞	— ½
MuellerBrass 1.60	6	32	31	31	—1½
Mullins Mfg B	23	8⅝	7½	8	— ⅝
Mullins Mfgpf7 †	60	87¼	86	86	—1½
Murphy G C 3	1	78	78	78	
Murray Corp ¼e	22	13	12⅜	12⅜	— ½
N					
Nabco Liquid	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Nash-Kelv ¼e	109	16½	15⅝	16	— ⅜
NashCh&StL 1e †	40	37¼	37	37	
Nat Acme 1e	9	19	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Nat Auto Fib ½g	14	12⅞	12⅛	12⅜	— ⅝
Nat Auto F pf .60	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
Nat Aviation ¼e	2	12	12	12	— ⅜
Nat Biscuit 1.20	120	23½	23¼	23¼	
Nat Can	52	14⅝	13½	14¼	— ⅜
Nat Cash Reg 1a	6	32⅞	32	32	— ⅞
Nat Container 1	9	18¾	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Nat CylinderG .80	9	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Nat Dairy Prod½e	18	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
Nat Dept St ½a	10	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Nat D St pf .60	2	12	12	12	
Nat Distillers 2	20	35	34½	34½	— ⅜
Nat Gypsum ¼g	50	13⅝	13	13⅛	— ⅝
Nat Gyp pf 4½ †	20	98¼	98	98¼	
Nat Lead ½	48	24	23⅛	23½	— ½
Nat Lead pfA 7 †	20	175½	175½	175½	+1½
Nat Linen S C	13	22¼	20¾	21	
NatMa&SCas .30e	7	22¼	21½	21¾	
Nat Oil Prod ½e	1	32¼	32	32	
Nat Power & Lt	23	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Nat Steel 3	15	69¼	68¼	68⅝	— ⅜
Nat Supply	34	17	16¼	16¼	— ⅝
Nat Sup 6 pf 6 †	40	93	93	93	
Nat S5½pf5½ †	30	88	88	88	
Nat Tea	35	9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
Natomas Co ¼g	14	11¼	10⅞	10⅞	
Nehi Corp ¾e	2	17¾	17	17	— ⅝
Neisner Bros 1a	5	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	
Newmont Min ¾e	3	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
Newport Ind .40e	84	21	20	20	— ⅝
Newpt N Ship 1e	3	15¼	15	15	— ⅝
NY Air Brake 1e	1	41½	41½	41½	
NY Cent RR 1½e	582	20⅞	19¾	20¼	— ⅛
NY Chi & StL	26	30⅞	29	30	+ ½
NY Chi StL pf	21	96¾	93¼	93¼	—1½
NYC Omnibus1½e	2	27	26½	26½	— ¼
NY Dock	3	17½	16½	16½	—1
NY Dock pf	1	41	39	39	—1
NY Lack & W †	80	74½	74	74	+ ¼
NY Ont & West	10	½	½	½	
NY Shipbuild1½e	2	17⅜	17	17	— ½
Noblitt-Sparks 1e	1	41	40⅞	40⅞	+ ⅝
Norf & West 10 †	50	199¾	198¾	199¾	+ ¼
No AmAviation 1g	21	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
No Amer Co .91f	34	18⅜	18	18⅛	— ⅛
No Am Co 6 pf 3	2	53¼	53¼	53¼	
Northern Pac 1e	92	18	17¼	17½	— ½
Northwest Airl½g	3	26¾	26	26	— ¾
Northwest Tel 3 †	120	44	43⅞	44	+ ⅛
Norwalk T&R .20e	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ¼
Norwich Pharm .60	4	13⅞	13½	13½	— ½
O					
Ohio Oil ½a	27	19⅛	18⅝	18¾	— ⅜
OliverFarmEq1½e	2	56	56	56	
Omnibus Cp ½e	45	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
Omnibus Cp pf8 †	30	101	101	101	
Oppenheim Col 1e	4	12¼	12	12¼	
Otis Elevator .40e	15	24¼	23⅝	23¾	— ½
Outboard M&M 1e	2	41¾	41	41	— ¼
Owens-Ill Glass 2	3	61⅝	61½	61⅝	— ⅜
P					
Pac Am Fish 1g	6	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Pac Coast †	70	12	12	12	
Pac Coast 2 pf †	300	22⅝	21⅜	21¾	— ⅞
Pac Gas & El 2	16	32⅜	32¼	32⅛	— ¼
Pac Mills 2	10	39½	39	39	— ¾
Pac T&T pf 6 †	10	158¼	158¼	158¼	— ½
Pac Tin Cons	125	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Pac West Oil .40g	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
Packard Mot .10e	150	5¾	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Pan Am Air 1g	24	33⅞	32⅝	33¼	— ½
Pan Am Petrol	27	19½	16	17	+1
Panh P&R .10e	26	4½	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Paraffine Cos 2a	3	57	56	56	—2¾
Param Pictures 2	42	28¼	27½	27¾	— ⅝
Park & Tilford	4	33	32¾	33	
Park Utah Con M	11	2⅛	2	2⅛	
Parke Davis .90e	9	30	29⅞	30	
Parker Rust 1½	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ½
Parmelee Transport	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
PatinoMines 1½e	8	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Penn-Cent Airl	27	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	
Penn Coal & Coke	26	16½	16¼	16¼	+ ¼
Penn-Dix Cement	3	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
PennDixCempfA1k	15	62⅛	59	59	— ½
Penn Gl Sand 1	1	17½	17½	17½	
Penn RR 1e	65	31⅜	30¾	30¾	— ⅝
Peoples GasL&C 4	2	61¾	61½	61½	
Peoria & East	8	13¾	13⅛	13¾	— ½
Pepsi-Cola 1e	47	57	54⅝	55¾	—1¼
Pere Marquette	54	17½	16	16	+ ⅝
Pere Marq pf	24	56½	53½	55	+2
Pere Marq pr pf	9	85	82½	83	+2¾
Petrol Corp 20e	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Pfeiffer Brew ½e	8	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
Phelps Dodge 1.60	29	23¾	23	23⅛	— ⅝
Phila Co 6pf 3 †	280	53¾	53¼	53½	— ⅜
Phila Co $6pf6 †	10	101¼	101¼	101¼	
Phila Elec .60e	18	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
Phila El $1 pf 1	1	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Philco Corp .40e	11	36⅛	35	35	—1
Philip Morris 3a	3	90½	90½	90½	— ¾
Ph Mor pf 4¼ †	20	108½	108½	108½	— ⅞
Phillips-Jones	2	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Phillips Pet 2	19	46⅜	45¾	45⅞	— ⅛
Phoenix Hosiery	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	July15
Pittsburg Coal	2	6⅝	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
Pitts Coal pf 2k	5	72½	71½	71½	—1¼
Pitt Coke&Ir ½g	3	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Pitt Forgings ½e	3	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅝
PittScr&Bolt 20e	25	6⅜	6	6	— ⅜
Pitt Steel	7	9¼	8½	8½	— ¾
Pitt Steel pf 5 †	270	54½	53⅜	53½	—1¼
Pitt Stlprpf2¾ †	20	64	64	64	+ ⅜
Pitt & West Va	15	19⅞	19	19¼	— ½
Pittston Co	8	12½	11¾	11¾	— ¾
Pittston pf B 5 †	40	73	72½	72½	
Plymouth Oil 1	4	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
Pond Crk Poc 1e	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Poor & Co B ¼e	3	11¼	11	11¼	— ⅜
PressedStlCar ¾e	36	14	13	13⅝	— ⅝
Proctor & Gam 2a	9	58½	58	58¼	+ ¼
Procter & G pf5 †	10	119	119	119	
Pub Svs NJ ½e	50	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
Pub S NJ 8pf8 †	270	117½	117¼	117½	+ ¼
Pub S NJ 6pf6 †	100	103	103	103	+ ¼
Pub SNJ $5pf5 †	60	99¾	99½	99¾	+ ½
Pub S E&G pf5 †	20	118¾	118¾	118¾	— ½
Pullman 1e	30	50	49	49⅛	— ⅞
Pure Oil ¾g	35	17⅜	17	17	— ½
Pure Oil 6 pf 6	2	113	113	113	
Pure Oil 5 pf 5	2	104½	104½	104½	— ½
Purity Bak .95e	5	24¾	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅞
Quaker St Oil 1	7	14⅜	14	14	— ¼
R					
RadioCpofAm .20e	218	11⅝	11⅛	11¼	— ⅜
Radio pf 3½	3	75	74	74	— ¾
Radio-K-Orph	45	9⅞	9½	9½	— ⅛
Radio-K-O pf 6 †	30	92⅝	90	91	—1¼
RR Sec I C Stk †	100	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Rayonier Inc	8	17⅛	16¾	17	— ⅛
Rayonier Inc pf 2	1	33	33	33	+ ¼
Reading Co 1	8	18½	18	18	— ½
Reading 1 pf 2	1	37½	37½	37½	+1
Reading 2 pf 2	1	30½	30½	30½	
Real Silk Hosiery	9	11⅛	10¼	10⅞	— ⅜
Reis & Co 1pf †	40	61½	60½	60½	—1¼
Reliable Strs ½	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
RemingRand1.20a	12	19⅞	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
Rem R pf ww 4½	10	99½	99	99½	+ ¾
Rens & Sara 8 †	510	96	94¾	95	+ ¾
Reo Motors ¼e	12	11½	11½	11½	— ¼
Repub Steel ½e	84	20½	19⅜	19¾	— ⅝
Rep Stl pf A 6	5	99	97½	97½	— ½
Revere Cop & Br	89	12¼	11⅜	11⅜	— ½
Rev C&B 7 pf 7 †	30	99¼	99	99¼	+ ¼
Rev C5¼pf5¼ †	30	83	83	83	
Reynolds Met ½e	13	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛	— ½
Reynolds pf5½ †	20	99	98½	99	+ ½
ReynoldsSpring½e	17	14⅜	13	13⅜	— ⅝
Reynolds B J .40a	10	34⅛	33⅜	33½	— ½
Rheem Mfg 1	1	17⅛	17	17	— ¼
Richfield Oil ½g	15	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ¼
Roan Ant Cop	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Ruberoid .30e	2	33⅞	33½	33½	— ⅛
Royal Type .45e	4	23	23	23	
Rustless I&S .60	5	19⅛	19	19	— ½
Rustless pf2½ †	20	51	51	51	
S					
Safeway Strs 3	4	53¾	53	53	— ½
St Joseph Lead 1e	5	34½	34	34	— ½
St L-San Fran	7	⅝	½	⅝	+ ⅛
St L-San Fran pf	28	1½	1	1½	+ ⅜
Savage Arms ½e	10	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Schenley Dis 2	19	34⅜	33⅝	33⅝	— ¾
Schenley D pf 5½	1	107	106⅞	106⅞	+ ⅛
Scott Paper 1.80	1	42½	42½	42½	
Seaboard Oil 1	2	24⅜	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Seagrave Corp	1	5⅞	5¼	5¼	— ⅝
Sears Roebuck 3a	4	97½	97	97	— ¼
Servel Inc 1	19	23¼	22½	22⅝	— ¾
SharonStlCorp ½e	2	17½	16¾	16¾	— ¾
Sharp & Doh ¼e	12	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Shell Un Oil ½e	7	26⅞	26¾	26¾	+ ¼
SilverKing Coalit	10	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Simmons Co ½e	7	32	31½	31½	— ½
SimondsS&Stl.80e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	— ¼
Sinclair Oil .80	112	14¾	14¼	14⅜	— ¼
Skelly Oil ¾e	3	40½	39½	39½	—1¼
Sloss-S Stl .30e †	4	16⅜	16	16	— ½
Smith AO Cp½e	3	39⅛	38½	38½	— ½
Smith & Cor Ty 2	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+ ⅛
Socony-Vacuum ½	94	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Sou Am G&P .10e	57	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
SoPRicoSug 3.40e	7	38¼	37¾	38¼	+ ¼
Sou Cal Edi 1½	14	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ¼
Sou Nat Gas ½e	11	15½	15⅜	15⅜	+ ¼
Southern Pac 2a	119	33	32½	33	+ ⅞
Southern Ry 2e	31	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ¼
Southern Ry pf 5	12	58	57	57	— ¼
Sou Ry M&O 4 †	10	65	65	65	— ½
Sparks With .20e	85	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅝
Spear & Co	2	8½	8½	8½	— ½
Spencer Kell 1.80	2	31	31	31	+ ⅛
Sperry Corp 1e	211	28⅞	27⅝	28⅝	+1⅛
Spicer Mfg 2¼e	1	45½	45½	45½	— ¼
Spiegel Inc	102	11⅞	11	11¼	— ½
Spiegel pf 4½ †	300	74¼	71	71½	— ½
Square D Co 1e	3	37¼	36¾	36¾	—1¼
SquareDCo pf 5 †	40	113	113	113	+ ½
Squibb4¼pf4¼ †	10	111	111	111	+1
Stand Brands 1	11	33½	32½	32½	—1
Std G & E $4 pf	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Std G&E $6pr pf	7	56¼	55	56¼	—2¼
Std G&E $7pr pf	6	64	62	62	—1⅞
Stand Oil Cal 1e	21	38¾	38¼	38½	— ¼
Stand Oil Ind 1a	25	33½	33¼	33¼	— ⅛
Stand Oil NJ 1a	29	57⅞	57½	57½	— ¼
Stand Oil Ohio 2	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Std O Ohio pf4¼	2	113	113	113	— ¼
Std Stl Sprg ¼e	82	10½	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
Starrett LS 1½e	5	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
SterlingDrug 1½e	8	64	63½	63½	— ½
Stewart Warn ½a	16	17	16⅜	16⅜	— ¾
Stokely Bros	15	12⅞	12	12¼	— ⅜
Stone & Web ¾g	49	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Studebaker ¼e	79	18⅝	18⅛	18⅜	— ½
Sunray Oil .10e	60	7⅜	7	7⅛	— ⅛
Sun Oil 1	3	57¾	57¾	57¾	+ ½
Sunshine Mng .20e	12	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Superheater 1a	4	24	23¼	23¼	—1¼
Superior Stl 1.20	3	23⅝	23⅜	23½	— ¾
Sweets Co Am ¼e	5	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Swift & Co 1.60a	14	30½	30⅛	30¼	— ⅛
Swift Intl 2a	16	32⅛	32	32	— ⅛
Sylvan El Pr ½e	10	31¾	30	30	—1¾
Syming-Gould	24	7⅛	6⅝	6¾	— ½
T					
Tenn Corp ½e	7	12¼	12	12	— ½
Texas Co 2	15	49	48¼	48½	— ½
Tex Gulf Pr .10e	8	6⅛	5⅞	6	— ⅛
Tex GulfSulph 2a	9	37⅛	36⅝	36½	— ⅛
Tex Pac C&O ½	3	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅝
Tex PLTrust .15g	1	10½	10½	10½	
Texas & Pac Ry1g	6	26¾	26	26	— ¾
Thatcher Mfg ½e	2	23	23	23	— ¼
That cv pf 3.60 †	10	57¾	57¾	57¾	— ¼
The Fair	1	9½	9½	9½	+ ¼
Thermoid Co .40	10	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ½
Third Ave Tran	15	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Thompson-Starrett	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
TideWatAOil .40e	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Timken R Bear 1e	8	51½	51½	51½	
Transamerica ½	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
Trans & West Air	13	23¼	22	22⅜	— ⅝
Transue & Wil 1e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
Tri-Cont Corp	21	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
Truax-TraerC .40e	9	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Tubize Rayon 1	6	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
Twent C-FoxF 2	40	26½	25⅞	26⅛	— ⅜
Twent C-Foxpf1½	12	33	32¼	32¼	— ¾
Twin Coach .30g	26	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Twin City RapidTr	4	7⅞	7¾	7¾	
Twin CRt pf3½k †	30	98½	97	97	—1
U					
Underwood-Ell 1e	3	64¾	64¼	64¼	
UnionBag&P1.30e	23	12⅞	12⅜	12⅝	+ ½
Union Carb 2¼e	2	82⅜	82	82¼	— ⅛
UnEM4½pf4½ †	10	115	115	115	—1⅛
Union Oil Cal 1	5	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Union Pacific 6	6	111⅛	110	110	
Union Pacific pf 4	3	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅛
Union Tank Car 1e	4	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
United Air L ½e	70	31¾	31	31½	+ ⅛
Un Airlines pf4½	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	— ¼
United Airc 1½e	24	29⅞	28⅞	29¼	— ⅛
United Biscuit 1	3	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
United Corp	178	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
Unit Corp pf 1¼k	29	36⅞	36	36¼	— ⅝
United Drug	6	17	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
United Dyewood	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅜
UnitedDyepf1¾g †	10	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	— ⅞
UnitedElCoal ¼e	9	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅝
UnitedEng&Fdy 1e	6	33¼	32⅞	32⅞	— ⅜
United Fruit 2¼e	3	88	87½	87½	— ¼
Unit Gas Imp .10a	64	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Unit Gas Imp wi	2	15	14	14	— ½
UnitMer&M 2a †	5	38¾	37½	37½	—1
United Paperbd	4	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
US & For Sec	7	12⅛	11¾	11¾	— ½
US & For S pf6 †	20	105	105	105	
US Freight ¼e	3	16¾	16½	16½	
US Gypsum 2	2	81½	81½	81½	— ½
US HoffMach ¾g	7	13¼	12½	12½	— ⅞
US Indus Chem 1a	6	43¼	42	42	—1¼
US Leather	2	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
US Leather A 1e	6	24½	24⅛	24⅛	— ¾
US Lines	72	8½	8	8	— ½
US Lines pf .70	7	10	10	10	
US Pipe & F 1.60	5	36½	36	36½	— ⅜
US Real & Imp	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
US Rubber 1½e	16	54⅛	53	53¼	— ⅞
US SmR&M 1½e	6	60¾	59½	60	—1¾
US Steel 2e	188	61⅞	59⅝	60⅛	—1¼
US Steel pf 7	5	134½	133⅞	134½	+ ½
US Tobacco .60e	16	27⅛	26½	26½	— ½
Un Stockyds .15g	3	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ¼
United Stores A	20	3⅞	3¾	3¾	— ⅛
Univ Lab	4	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅜
Univ Lab pf 2½	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	+ ¼
Univ Leaf Tob4 †	60	75¾	75¾	75¾	— ¼
Univ L Tob pf 8 †	10	168½	168½	168½	+2
V					
Van Norman 1	9	12½	12	12	— ½
Van Raalte1pf7 †	50	118¾	118¾	118¾	+ ½
Vanadium Corp 1	5	22	21	21⅜	— ½
Vertient S .40e	4	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
Vick Chem 2	2	49	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
Vic Chem Wks ½e	4	25⅜	25	25	— ⅜
Va-C Chem 6pf 3g	2	59¾	59¾	59⅜	— ⅛
Va-Caro Chem	1	4½	4½	4½	
Va El&P $5pf5 †	120	116½	116	116½	
Virginian Ry 2½	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅛
VulcanDetin 7g †	40	120	120	120	
W					
Waldorf Sys 1	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Wab RR pf 4½e	1	55	55	55	—2
Walgreen Co 1.60	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Walker H G&Wh 4	5	55	54¼	54¾	— ⅛
WalkerHG&Wpfh1	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
Walworth Co .30e	22	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Ward Baking A	3	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Ward Baking B	11	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Ward Bak pf 1½k	1	56½	56½	56½	— ⅜
Warner Bros Pict	73	14⅜	13¾	14	— ⅜
Warren Fdy & P	5	32¼	32	32¼	— ⅛
Wash Gas Lt 1½	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	+ ¼
Waukesha Mot 1	6	19⅛	18¼	18¼	— ¾
Wayne Pump 2	2	30½	30¼	30¼	— ⅛
Webster Eisenlohr	25	10	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅜
Wesson O&S ¾e	3	24⅝	24½	24½	— ¼
Wesson O&S pf 4	2	81	80⅞	80⅞	— ⅝
West Ind Sug ½a	9	24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅜
West P El A 7 †	30	92	92	92	+ ½
West PEl 7pf7 †	40	104	103	103	—1
West PEl 6pf6 †	50	96½	96½	96½	+ ¼
WVa P&Pap .55e	1	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+ ⅝
WVa P&P pf4½	10	107¾	107¾	107¾	
West Un Tel A 1e	5	51	50	50	— ¾
West Un Tel B	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	+ ⅜
Westing A Br ½e	3	28	26½	27	
West E&M pf2e †	20	133	133	133	— ⅛
Wheeling Stl ½e	1	31	31	31	— ¾
Wheel Stl prpf5 †	20	83¼	83¼	83¼	
Willys Overland	77	17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
Wilson & Co	8	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
Wilson Co $6pf 6	1	93	93	93	— ½
Wilson-Jones ⅜e	5	13⅝	13¼	13⅜	— ¼
Woodward Iron½e	2	23¼	23	23	
Woolwth FW 1.60	9	42¾	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
Worth P & M	10	33⅞	32	32¼	—1¼
Wrigley W Jr2½e	1	69½	69½	69½	
Y					
Yale & Towne .60	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
York Corp .30e	90	14⅛	13½	13⅝	— ¼
Young Spg&W 1a	10	20⅝	20	20	— ⅞
Youngst Sh&T 1e	25	41⅝	39⅞	41	—1
YoungS&Tpf5½ †	130	104½	104	104½	+ ½
Youngst Stl D ½e	30	17¼	16⅞	17	— ¼
Z					
Zenith Radio 1e	10	44	42¾	42½	—1¼
Zonite Prod .15e	40	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
RIGHTS					
Am Mach w I	82	3/16	⅛	⅛	— 1/16

Stocks Lower; Steels, Motors Lead Decline

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP)—The long-awaited technical correction developed in today's stock market as steels and motors turned relatively weak and selling spread to most other leaders. It was one of the sharpest dips in about a month.

Only mild irregularity was in evidence until near the fourth hour when offerings became a bit more urgent and the ticker tape, loafing in the early proceedings, speeded up for an interval. There were subsequent slowdowns and extreme losses ranging from fractions to around 3 points were reduced in the majority of cases toward the close. Transfers approximated 1,500,000 shares.

While previous buying had been based partly on the good war news, a revival of peace talk in Wall Street, strangely enough, seemed to be an excuse for shelving or trimming accounts. At any rate, brokers were undisturbed because of the general belief the lengthy climb to seven-year average peaks entitled the list to a healthy reaction if it were eventually to get back on the upgrade.

Rails did well the greater part of the session, with the common and preferreds of Nickel Plate and Pere Marquette hitting highs for 1944, along with Santa Fe and N. Y. Central, this division finally retreated. Conspicuous decliners included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Southern Pacific, Chrysler, General Motors, Deere, U. S. Rubber, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union "A," American Can, Westinghouse, Radio Corp, and American Smelting.

Lower in the curb were Carrier Corp., St. Regis Paper, N. J. Zinc, Electric Bond & Share, Technicolor, and Cities Service.

Bonds Slightly Mixed

The bond market developed a slightly mixed trend today when a number of reorganization and other rails dipped fractions to a point or so under light offerings. The higher priced corporates held up well.

Under water in late transactions were, among others, St. Paul 4¾s and 5s, North Western 4½s and 3½s, Rock Island refunding 5s, Delaware & Hudson 4s, Illinois Central 4¾s and International Great Northern 6s. Kansas City Southern 3s and Katy first 4s were among the better supported issues.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
July Wheat:					
Chicago	1.58⅛	1.57⅛		1.57¼	1.58¼
Chicago	1.58⅛	1.57⅛		1.57¼	1.58¼
Minneapolis	....	....		1.58	1.58¼
Kansas City	1.49	1.49		1.49	1.49⅛
September Wheat:					
Chicago	1.57⅞	1.57		1.57⅛	1.57¾
Minneapolis	1.53⅞	1.53⅛		1.53⅛	1.53½
Kansas City	1.50⅝	1.50		1.50	1.50½
December Wheat:					
Chicago	1.59¾	1.58¾		1.58⅞	1.59⅜
Minneapolis	1.54⅝	1.54⅛		1.54⅛	1.54⅜
Kansas City	1.52¼	1.51¾		1.51¾	1.52⅛
July Oats:					
Chicago	.78⅝	.77¾		.77¾	.78¼
Minneapolis	.74⅜	.73⅞		7.4¼	.74
Rye, Chicago:					
July	1.13¾	1.13¾	1.10⅝	1.10⅝	1.13¼
Sept.	.14⅜	1.14½	1.11⅝	1.11⅝	1.14¼
Dec.	1.16⅛	1.16⅜	1.13½	1.13½	1.16⅛
May	1.18½	1.18⅝	1.15¾	1.15¾	1.18⅜
Barley, Chicago:					
July	.27⅛	1.27⅛	1.26¼	1.26¼	1.27⅛
Sept.	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.14¾	1.15½
Dec.	1.14⅝	1.14⅝	1.14½	1.14½	1.15¼

Wool

Grease

July	...	...	...	93.5n	93.5
October	...	...	...	92.0n	90.2
December	...	...	...	90.0n	90.0
March	89.5	89.5	89.5	89.3n	89.3
May	...	...	...	85.0n	85.0

Tops

July	....	....	....	134.0b	134.0
October	129.7	130.0	129.1	129.1t	129.7
December	125.5	125.5	125.5	125.0b	125.3
March	120.7	121.0	120.6	120.6t	120.7
May	118.5	118.5	118.5	118.1b	118.7

b—Bid. n—Nominal. t—Traded.

Cotton

Oct.	21.73	21.70	21.61	21.63	21.64
Dec.	21.55	21.63	21.43	21.45	21.48
March	2140	21.52	21.30	21.38	21.34
May	21.21	21.32	21.12	21.15	21.15
July	21.07	21.11	20.93	20.97	20.98

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

November	....	....	....	1.45n	1.45

Eggs

October	40.70	40.85	40.70	40.75	40.60
November				40.75	40.60
December	40.70	40.80	40.70	40.80	40.60

Potatoes

November	....	....	....	2.99n	2.99

n—Nominal.

Quotations for cotton reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; wool by J. S. Bache & Co. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

July 17

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
.25a	Alles & Fisher	8	8	8	4⅞
8.75	Bos & Albany	112⅜	112⅜	112⅜	113
2.00	Bos Edison	36	35⅜	35⅜	35½
5.00	Bos Elevated	68¼	68⅛	68⅛	68⅝
1.20a	Bos Her-Trav	22½	22½	22½	22½
	Bos & Me pr pf	42	40¾	40¾	41¾
4.50	East G&F prpf	68	68	68	66¾
	East Mass St R	5¼	5	5	5¼
16.00c	East MSR 1pf	101	101	101	102
..	E M SR pf B	71½	71½	71½	71½
	East Mass A	18¼	18	18	18¾
.50a	Eastern SS	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
2.00	Eastern SS	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
	Maine Cent	5	5	5	5
	Mass Util As	1	1	1	1
.50a	Narr Rac As	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10¼
	NEG&E pf	33¾	33	33⅜	33
2.75a	NE Tel&Tel	108⅝	108½	108½	108¼
	QuincyMin	2	2	2	1¾
	SuburbElec	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
2.50	UnitShoeM	77	77	77	77¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Money in Use Off in Week

WASHINGTON (AP) — Money in circulation decreased $37,000,000 during the week ended July 12 under the week before the Federal Reserve Board reported, but the total in circulation on Wednesday was $22,561,000,000, an increase of $4,903,000,000 over the total for the corresponding date last year.

Gen'l Public Service Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—General Public Service Corp., an investing concern, reports market assets as of June 30 were equal to 71 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 30 cents a share on March 31 and 11 cents a share on Dec. 31, 1943.

Nat'l Bond & Share Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—National Bond & Share Corp., an investing concern, reports net assets on June 30 of $9,259,414, equal to $25.72 a capital share, against $24.06 a share on March 31 and $23.60 a share at the end of 1943.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400	Air Assoc (.80)	10¼	10⅛	10⅛
100	Air Investors	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
3000	Airc Access	5⅛	5	5
600	Air-WayElAp(.30g)	4	3⅞	3⅞
170	Ala Gt Sou (4½e)	100¾	100	100¾
100	Allied Prod (2)	30¼	30	30
75	Allied Prod A(1¾)	30	30	30
150	Alum Ltd (h8a)	82½	82½	82½
600	Alum Co Am (2)	34⅞	34¾	34¾
100	Alum CoAmpf(6)	114	113⅞	113⅞
200	Am Beverage	2⅝	2¼	2¼
500	Am Cen Mfg (½e)	12	11¼	11¼
150	Am CP&LA (1½k)	42¼	42	42¼
400	Am Cit P&LB	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
1700	Am Cyan B (.60)	38	37½	37½
100	Am & FP war	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝
700	Am Gas&El (1.60)	29	28¾	28¾
100	Am GE pf (4¾)	112	112	112
50	Am Gen $2 pf (2)	38⅞	38⅞	38⅞
1300	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50	Am Pot&Ch(¼e)	46½	46½	46½
900	Am Repub (¼e)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
3600	Am Superpow	⅛	1/16	1/16
1200	Am Superpow pf	18	17¼	17¼
1100	Am Writ Pap	7⅛	6⅞	7
200	Anch Post F (.15e)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100	Apex Elec Mfg (1)	18	18	18
30	AppalElPwpf(4½)	112¾	112	112
3900	Argus Inc	7⅛	6⅞	7
2000	Ark Nat Gas A	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Ark N Gas pf (.70k)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
1600	Aro Equip (.55e)	12⅝	11⅝	12
600	Art Met Wks (.60)	10¼	10	10
900	Ashld Oil&R (.40)	7	6½	6¾
2700	Asso Laund	1	15/16	1
300	Atlantic C Fish (¼e)	10	10	10
2600	Atlas Corp war	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
700	Atlas D Forge (½e)	9¼	8¾	8⅞
1200	Atlas Ply	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	Avery & Sons (½g)	10	10	10
500	Babcock & Wil	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
8300	Baldwin Loco war	8⅞	8	8¼
200	Baldwin Rub	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
5600	Barium Stl	3⅜	3⅛	3¼
600	Bellanca Airc (½e)	4⅛	3¾	3¾
2100	Berk & Gay Furn	1½	1⅜	1½
200	Birds S Fdy	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
2700	Bliss (E W) (1)	15	14½	14⅝
400	Blue idge (.05g)	16⅝	16	16
50	Blue Rid cv pf (3d)	48¼	48¼	48
200	Blumenthal (S)	16⅝	16¼	16¼
50	Bohack (HC) 1pf(2k	103	103	103
30	Borne Scrym (1e)	28	28	28
100	Bourjois (1g)	12¾	12¾	12¾
800	Bowm-Bilt H	⅛	1/16	1/16
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1pf	16	16	16
200	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	2	2	2
100	Braz Tr L&P (1e)	30	20	20
700	Breeze Corp (.80e)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100	Brewst Aero	2	2	2
300	Brill A	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞
200	Brill B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
400	Brown F&W	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
400	Brown-F Dist	19⅜	19	19
300	Buckeye P L	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
3200	Buf N&EP pf	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
200	Buf N&EP 5pf	106¼	106	106
400	Bunk Hill & S	10⅝	10¼	10½
5000	Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
1000	Burry Biscuit	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
700	Car El Prod	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
100	Cab El Prod vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	Cal El Pow	7	7	7
1100	Callite Tung	8¾	8½	8½
25	Canad Cement pf	100¾	100¾	100¾
2500	Can Marconi	2⅝	2½	2½
2100	Carrier Corp	18⅞	17¾	18⅜
2100	Castle (AM) (1)	21	21	21
2600	Catalin Am (.10e)	7½	7⅛	7¼
40	CenNYPow pf (5)	104½	104½	104½
50	Cen P&L pf (7)	118	118	118
4500	Cessna Airc (.40e)	5⅝	5½	5⅝
50	Chi Flex Shaft	103½	103½	103½
100	Chi Aiv & Mch (.30e)	9	9	9
600	Chief Cons Mng	1/16	1/16	1/16
175	Childs pf	43	43	43
5400	Cities Service	16⅛	15¼	15½
350	Cit Svc pf	118⅛	116⅞	116⅞
200	City Auto Stpg (.60)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
3700	Claude Neon Lts	1½	1⅜	1½
50	Cleve El Illum (1e)	34¾	34¾	34¾
300	Cleve Tract (1¼e)	16⅞	16⅜	16⅜
800	Colon Develop	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
700	Colonial Airl	8	8	8
2300	Colo Fuel & I war	4¼	3⅞	4
50	Colts P F Arm	37	37	37
30	Colum G&E pf (5)	68	68	68
100	Comm Wat Svc	⅞	⅞	⅞
150	Comp Sh M vtc	12½	12	12
400	Cons GE B	68⅛	68	68⅛
10	ConGEB pfB	115¾	115¾	115¾
600	Cons G Ut	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cons M&S	47¾	46¼	46¼
1200	Cons Ret Strs (.55g)	7⅝	7½	7½
1000	Cons Stl C (¾e)	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
3000	Cons Textile	5	4¾	4⅞
20	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	105¾	105¾	105¾
200	Cont Fdy & M (½e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
200	Copper Range (½e)	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
700	Cornuc G Min	½	½	½
100	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2⅛	2¼
1600	Cosden Petro	3½	3¼	3¼
250	CosdenPetrop	36	35	35
200	Creole Pet	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛
200	Croft Brewing	1¼	1¼	1¼
500	Crown C Pet (.10g)	6	5⅞	5⅞
1300	Crown Drug	3	2⅞	2⅞
800	Crystal Oil R pf	24	23¾	23⅞
600	Cuban Atl Sug	24	23¾	23¾
100	Cuban Tob	10	10	10
550	Dayton Rub (¾e)	20¼	19½	20¼
700	Dejay Strs (½e)	11½	11	11½
200	DennisonMfgA(.40e)	5½	5⅜	5½
1500	Derby Oil	10⅜	9⅝	9¾
10	Derby Oil pf(10k)	75½	75½	75½
4900	Det Gray Ir	1¾	1⅝	1¾
1500	DetMichStove	6⅝	6¼	6¼
100	Det Stl Prod	25½	25½	25½
600	Divco Corp	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
200	Domest Ind A	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
25	Draper Corp	75	75	75
200	Durh Hos B	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1300	Duro-Test	4⅝	4⅛	4½
300	East Gas & F	2⅝	2½	2½
600	East G&F (2¼)	43¾	40½	43
175	East G&F pr pf	68½	68	68
600	East Sta Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	East Sta pf A	51⅞	51⅜	51⅞
300	East Sta pf B	51½	51	51
100	East Sug As pf	42	42	42
1000	Easy WashMB (⅛e)	8⅞	8	8
109	El Bond&Sh	9⅜	9⅛	9¼
300	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	95¼	95	95⅛
600	El B&S $5 pf(5)	91½	91	91
200	Electrographic(¼e)	10⅛	10	10
75	Elgin Nat Wat (¾e)	36⅜	36	36
100	Emerson Elec (.30k)	15¼	15¼	15¼
600	Emesco D&Eq (½g)	12	12	12
5300	Equity Corp	1½	1½	1½
25	EquityCrp$3pf(1½k)	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
200	Esquire Inc (¼e)	6⅜	6	6
200	Eversharp Inc	32½	32	32
800	FaircCm&Inst (½e)	11⅞	11½	11¾
3100	FarcldE&A(.20g)	2⅞	2¾	2¾
1000	Fansteel Met (¼g)	28	26¾	26⅞
700	Fedders Mfg	7	7	7
200	Ford M Can A (h1)	22¼	22¼	22¼
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.11e)	6	6	6
2200	Frank Cou Dis (½g)	4¼	4⅛	4⅛
200	Froedt G&M (.80)	16⅝	16½	16½
100	Fuller (G A) (2g)	16½	16½	16½
10	Fuller $3 cv (3g)	51	51	51
10	Fuller 4% pf (4)	71	71	71
600	Gen Alloys	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Gen El Ltd (.342g)	15½	15½	15½
100	Gen Finance (.20)	4½	4½	4½
100	Gen Finan pf A (½)	8¼	8¼	8¼
40	Gen G&E pf B	128	128	128
10	Gen Pub S pf (1½g)	82	82	82
400	Gen Share	1¾	1¾	1¾
20	Gen Share pf	86½	86½	86½
800	Georg Pow $6 pf	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
900	Glen Ald Coal	15⅜	15	15
300	Godchaux Sug B	12½	12½	12½
30	Godchaux S pf	109	109	109
700	GoldfieldCon	3/16	3/16	3/16
30	Gohr Inc pf	42	41	41
200	Grand Rap V	7	7	7
900	Gray Mfg	9¾	9½	9⅝
25	G Al P nv	90	90	90
50	G Nor Pap (1.60)	35¼	35¼	35¼
100	Gypsum Lime&A	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Hall Lamp (.40e)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
100	Hammer Pap	26	26	26
50	Hartf Elec	50¼	50¼	50¼
800	Hartf Ray vtc	2	2	2
300	Hat C Am B (¼e)	6⅞	6¾	6¾
100	Hazeltine (1e)	29	29	29
100	Hearn D Strs	6½	6½	6½
700	Hecla Min (½e)	8¾	8⅝	8⅝
1100	Heyden Chem (.40e)	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	31⅜	30⅞	30⅞
300	Holl C Gold (.26e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Holophane (½e)	14½	14½	14½
100	Holt (Hen) A (1.80g)	23	23	23
100	Hubbell (H)	20	20	20
200	Humble Oil	42¼	42¼	42¼
300	Hum-RossP	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1200	Huyler's	4	4	4
50	Huyler's pf	28	28	28
100	Hygrade Fd	12½	12½	12½
300	Ill Pow	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛
1300	Ill Pow div ct	14⅛	14	14
200	Ill Pow pf	49¾	49¾	49¾
350	Ill Zinc	12	11½	11½
200	Imp Oil Ltd (h½)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
10	Ind Svc 6 pf	52½	52½	52½
300	Indus Finan vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
200	Indust Finan	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
75	Indus Finan pf	43	42	42
500	InsCoNAm(2½a)	87¾	86¼	86¼
1100	Int Cig2Mch (1.20)	18	17⅝	17⅝
400	Int Hyd-El pf	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
200	Int Min&Ch war	9½	9½	9½
700	Int Petrol (h1)	19¼	19¼	19¼
3500	Int S Raz B (.10e)	2½	2	2⅜
100	Int Util new	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
100	Inters PwDe I pf	9	9	9
400	InvestRoy (.04)	⅞	¾	¾
25	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	20½	20½	20½
1400	Irving Air Ch (1)	10	9½	10
300	Ital Superowp A	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Jacobs Air E (.20e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2200	Jacobs (FL)	11½	10⅞	11
900	Jeannette Gla	5⅛	4¾	4¾
50	JerCP&L5½pf(5½)	97	97	97
350	Ken-RadT&LA(¾g)	16¼	15¾	15¾
300	Kingston Prod(.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
1800	Kirk Lake GM (h.04)	1	15/16	15/16
40	Koppers Co pf (6)	103	103	103
600	KruegerBrew (.425e)	9⅛	9	9
690	Lack RR NJ	57	55⅛	55⅞
2100	Lake Shore M (h.80)	17½	17	17
1200	Lakey Fdy & M	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜

Quotations to 2:55 p.m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Lamson Corp	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Lane-Wells (1)	13½	13½	13½
70	Lefc Real pf	33	33	33
1000	Leonard Oil Dev	¾	⅝	¾
200	Line Material (½g)	12½	12½	12½
50	Lipton pf (1½)	24	24	24
100	Lit Bros	3⅜	3	3
700	Lone Star Gas (.20e)	9½	9½	9½
400	Long Is L pf	75	73¼	73¾
375	Long Is L pf B	66½	66	66½
1200	Louis L &E (.40)	7½	7½	7½
100	Lynch Corp (2)	31½	31½	31½
500	Manati Sug war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	Mass Util Asso	1	1	1
400	McCord Rad B	8	7⅞	7⅞

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Memph N Gas (.10e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	Mercant Strs (1e)	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞
300	Merritt-C & S	8⅛	7¾	7¾
50	Mer-C&SpfA (3¼k)	105½	105½	105½
400	Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
70	Metro Ed $6 pf (6)	112	112	112
500	Mich Bumper (.10e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
200	Mich Stl Tube (.30g)	7½	7¼	7¼
400	Michigan Sug	1⅛	1	1⅛
100	Mich Sug pf (.30k)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
300	Micromat Hone (.30e)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
200	Mid St P Avtc (.51e)	12⅛	12	12
800	Mid St P Bvtc	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
2800	MidWestCorp (.20e)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
50	Midl Oil cv pf (½e)	10	10	10
50	MidlStl n-cum (2)	24	24	24
175	Midvale (1e)	30	29¼	29¼
100	Midwest Oil (21e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
50	MidwPipS (.90)	21¼	21¼	21¼
1400	Mid West Ref (.10e)	3	2¾	3
1300	Min Corp Can (.10e)	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
50	MissouriPSvc (¼e)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
1100	Molybdenum (¼e)	11	11⅛	11⅛
10	Montg Ward A (7)	175¾	175¾	175¾
50	Montr LH&P (.44a)	17¾	17¾	17¾
300	Mt City Cop (.10e)	2	2	2
100	Mount Prod (½)	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Mur Oh Mfg (.60e)	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
200	MuskegPRing (.40e)	14	13½	13½
200	Muskogee (.35e)	8⅜	8⅜	8
3400	NatBellasH (.05g)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Nat City Lines (1g)	14	14	14
2300	Nat Fuel G (1)	12⅜	12¼	12¼
600	Nat Rub Mch (½e)	11⅜	11⅛	11⅛
200	Nat Sug Ref (.85e)	24⅞	24¾	24⅞
4100	Nat Tun & Mines	2¼	2	2
900	Nat Un Rad	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝
100	Navarro Oil (.70e)	27½	27½	27½
100	NeptuneMetA (¼g)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	N H Clock	12⅞	12⅜	12⅜
100	New Idea Inc (.60a)	20¼	20¼	20¼
500	N J Zinc (1½e)	64⅛	63⅛	63⅛
7700	Niag Hud Pow	3⅛	3	3
1025	Niag Hud 1pf	81	79½	79½
200	Niag Sh Md B (.10e)	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
1000	Niles-Bem P (2)	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞
100	Ninet'n Hund B (½)	11¾	11¾	11¾
300	Noma Elec (¼e)	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
125	Nor Am L&P pf	118¼	118	118
500	Nor Am L&P	1⅛	1	1
100	Nor Am Ut Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
1600	Northeast Airl	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜
10	N Ind PS 6s pf (6)	106½	106½	106½
900	Nor Sta Pow A	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛
60	NY P&L 7% pf (7)	116¼	116¼	116¼
100	NYSpbd fdsh (1½e)	16	16	16
70	NY Wat Svc pf	71⅜	70	70
100	Ogden Corp (½e)	4¼	4⅛	4¼
100	OklaNat Gas (1.40)	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
100	Overseas Sec (.30e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	Pac G&E 6 pf	37⅝	37½	37½
2500	Pantepec Oil Ven	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝
50	Parker Pen (2)	33¾	33¾	33¾
400	Prkrsbg R&R (½e)	20¼	19½	19½
6900	Pennroad	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
300	Pa Gas & El A	2⅝	2½	2½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf	99	99	99
70	Pa P&L $7 pf	104	104	104
100	PaWat&Pow (4)	63¾	63¾	63¾
25	Pepperell (10)	143	143	143
50	Perfect Circle (2)	34¼	34¼	34¼
200	Phoenix Sec	32½	32½	32½
600	Pierce-Govern (.60e)	18¼	17½	17½
2000	Pioneer Gold	2⅞	2¾	2¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	9	9	9
480	Pitts&Lake E (5)	62½	61¾	61¾
1100	Polaris Mng (.20e)	3⅞	3¾	3¾
100	Pratt & Lam (.80e)	33½	32¾	32¾
6700	Premier Gld (h.04)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
100	Pressed Met (¼e)	9½	9½	9½
2200	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
3400	Pug Sd P&L (.90e)	14⅛	13⅞	14
75	PugEdP&L 5 pf (5)	102½	102½	102½
200	Pyrene (.20e)	13¼	13¼	13¼
70	Quaker Oats pf (6)	156	155	155
10200	RKO opt war	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
200	Rwy&Lgt Sec (.30e)	16	16	16
25	Rth Pkg (1)	40	40	40
300	Raym Conc (1a)	21¾	21¼	21¼
800	Raytheon Mfg	41¼	39	39
300	Red Bank Oil	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	ReedRollBit (½e)	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝
7000	Republic Avia (¼e)	5⅜	5	5
100	Rice Stx D Gds (½e)	15¾	15¾	15¾
700	Richmond Rad	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
12100	Rio Gr Val G (.02g)	1	1	1
200	Rome Cable (.60)	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
200	Roosevelt Fd (¼g)	3⅛	3	3
200	Root ePt	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞
2500	Ryerson&Haynes	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
200	St Lawrence	3½	3⅜	3⅜
5300	St Regis Pap	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
300	Salt Dome Oil	9⅛	9	9
500	Samson Unit	5⅞	5½	5½
300	Savoy Oil	2⅝	2½	2½
2000	Schulte (DA)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
25	Schulte(DA)pf (5)	69	69	69
300	Scovill Mfg (2)	33½	33½	33½
50	Scran-SBW pf	90	89½	89½
19600	Segal Lock&H	2½	2	2
1000	Seiberling Rub (¼e)	11	10½	10½
100	Selected Indus	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Selected Ind cv	10	10	10
100	Sel Ind (al ct (5½)	75	75	75
2300	Sentry S Con	1	1	1
300	Seton Leather (.85g)	10	10	10
3000	Shat-Denn (.10e)	3¾	3½	3½
100	Simplicity Pat	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
100	Solar Airc (.20e)	4¼	4¼	4¼
500	Solar Mfg (.20e)	6½	6½	6½
1400	Sonotone (.10e)	3	2⅞	2⅞
500	Soss Mfg (.20e)	7⅛	7	7
400	So Coast	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	So Penn Oil (1.60k)	45½	45¼	45¼
900	So Phosphate (.20e)	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜
100	Span & Gen reg	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Spencer Shoe (.15g)	5	4⅞	4⅞
300	Stahl-Meyer	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Stand Brew	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
500	Stand Cap&S	14	14	14
100	St Oil Ky (1)	18	18	18
1200	St Pow&Lt	⅜	⅜	⅜
150	St Pow & L pf	81½	79½	79½
200	Stand Prod (½e)	12½	12¼	12¼
1100	Stand Sil-Lead	¼	¼	¼
900	Starrett Corp vtc	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300	SterchiBrStrs (.30e)	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
300	Sterl Brew (¼e)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Sterling Inc (.10g)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
25	Stetson JB) (1e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Stinnes (H)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
600	Stroock&Co (½e)	14	13⅞	13⅞
300	Sullivan Mach (⅝e)	19	19	19
100	Taggart	6	6	6
5200	Technicolor (¼e)	24⅝	23	23
1100	Texon Oil&L (.20e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
1100	Textron Inc	9⅞	9¾	9¾
300	Tilo Roof (.40)	10¾	10½	10½
100	Tishman Realty	7	7	7
70	Todd Shpyds (2e)	72	71	71½
100	Trans-Lux (.10g)	4½	4⅜	4⅜
200	Transwest Oil (½e)	23¼	23	23
100	Tung-Sol Lp	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Tung-Sol Pp pf	13¼	13¼	13¼
100	Udylite Corp (.20g)	5	5	5
700	Ulen Realiz	3¼	3	3
400	Unexcelled Mfg	6	5½	5½
600	Unit Airc Pr	10⅜	9⅞	9⅞
300	Unit Cig-Wh S pr pf	18¼	18¼	18¼
4100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	2⅛	2	2
20	Unit Cig-Wh S pf	92	92	92
900	Unit Gas	1⅞	1¾	1¾
150	Unit Gas pf (7k)	117¾	117¼	117¼
5000	Unit Gas war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Unit LLt & Pow A	½	½	½
200	Unit Lt & P pf	53⅞	53½	53½
450	Unit Shoe M 2½a	77⅞	77	77⅞
30	Unit Sh M pf 1½	43¼	43¼	43¼
100	Unit Specities .20g	8¾	8¾	8¾
1100	U S Int Sec	1¼	1¼	1¼
1800	U S Foil B .30e	7⅞	7½	7½
300	U S Radiator	4	4	4
1400	U S Rub Recl	2½	2¼	2¼
400	United Stores	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
4300	Unit Wall Pap .10g	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝
300	Univ Cooler B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
50	Univ Pict 2e	22½	22½	22½
100	Univ Pict vtc 2e	22	22	22
1800	Utah-IdahoSug .15e	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
50	Utah P&L pf	55½	55½	55½
700	Utah Radio	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛
2100	Valspar Corp	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
10	Valspar pf (2k)	47	47	47
100	Venezuel Pet	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
100	Vogt Mfg (.60)	14¾	14¾	14¾
200	Waco Airc (.30g)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
200	Wagner Bavtc (.30e)	10½	10½	10½
100	Waitt & Bd B	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
800	Wentwth Mfg (⅜e)	4⅞	4¾	4¾
1400	WestVa C & C (¼e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
300	West Air Lines	9¾	9½	9½
100	Wichita R Oil	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Williams(RC) (.30e)	14	14	14
00	Wms Oil-O-Mat	5	5	5
4500	Wright Harg (h¼)	4	3¾	3¾

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:40
3	Am G & E 2¾s70	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
10	Am P & L 6s2016	103	102¾	102⅞
20	As Elec 4½s53	22⅞	22½	22½
29	As G & E 5s50	26	25¾	25¾
1	As G & E 5½s77	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
31	As G & E 5s68	25½	25½	25½
3	As G & E 4½s48	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
3	As G & E 4½s49	25½	25½	25½
1	As T&T 5½s55A	94½	94¼	94½
2	Bell T Can 5s57B	113½	113½	113½
1	Birm El 4½s68	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
2	Boston Ed 2¾s70A	103	103	103
43	Cen St El 5½s54	51¾	51½	51¾
6	Cen St El 5s48	51¾	51¼	51¾
3	Chi Ry 5s27 ct	74¼	74¼	74¼
3	Cities Ser 5s66	103½	103½	103½
12	Cities Ser 5s50	104	103¾	104
2	Cont G&E 5s58A	103¾	103½	103¾
7	East G & F 4s56A	99⅞	99½	99⅞
1	Elec P&L 5s2030	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
9	Gatineau Pow 3¾s69	99¾	99¾	99¾
5	Ill Pow & L 5½s57	104½	104½	104½
2	Ill Pow & L 6s53	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3	Inters Pow 6s52	70½	70	70
2	Inters Pow 6s57	95¼	95¼	95¼
10	It Sup Pw 6s63A	34	34	34
1	Kan G&E 6s2022A	122	122	122
1	Metro Ed 4s71	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Midland Val 4s63st	68	68	68
8	N Eng G&E 5s50	83¼	83¼	83¼
12	N Eng G&E 5s47	84	83¾	84
15	N Eng P 5½s54	103	102⅞	102⅞
5	N Eng Pow 5s48	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	N Orl PS 6s49A	101	101	101
2	Ohio Pub Svc 4s62	107	107	107
1	Pac P&L 5s55	104¼	104¼	104¼
1	Pen Cen L&P 5s79	106	106	106
7	Phila El P 5½s72	109⅛	109	109
1	Portland G&C 5s50st	101¼	101¼	101¼
5	Pub Sv Colo 3½s64	108	108	108
1	Safe Har W 4½s79	110	110	110
1	Scullin Stl 3s51	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛
4	So Cal Ed 3s 65	106	106	106
10	So Ind Ry 4s 51	86¾	86	86¾
1	So'wes P&L 6s2022A	102½	102½	102½
1	Stand G&E 6s 48 st	97¼	97¼	97¼
5	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	97¼	97¼	97¼
15	Stand G&E 6s 51	97¼	97	97
5	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛
8	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	43½	43¼	43¼

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Trade Group Offers Plan To Speed Victory

WASHINGTON (AP)—An 11-point program "to make fully effective the dynamic forces of American business" toward shortening the war and prepare the nation for full peacetime economic development was outlined here by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Accompanying the program was a statement by Eric Johnston, president of the chamber, in which he said:

"For the first time in five long years, the hope exists that the end of the war is in sight. Only one thing can delay victory. It will be delayed only if any of us at home—worker, employer, farmer and public servant—slackens the pace which was set after Pearl Harbor to meet the challenge of our enemies."

Speeds Victory

Mr. Johnston also said that the problems which the war's end will bring are beginning to be clearly outlined. Through the program the Chamber of Commerce is sponsoring, he added, "business can unite to speed victory and make ready the nation for its task of reconstruction." To that end, Ralph Bradford, general manager of the chamber, said in outlining the organization's plan, business will:

1. Continue to devote its energy toward winning the war at the earliest moment.

2. Work for private and public policies which will enable servicemen and women to re-enter civilian life with fullest opportunity for profitable employment in an expanding economy.

3. Assist the Government to obtain as much revenue as possible without hampering the national economy; impairing our system of free enterprise, or ham-stringing efficient war production. Develop and advocate the enactment of postwar taxation policies necessary to encourage risk-taking, to reduce the burden of government expenditures and thus stimulate business activity and employment.

4. Encourage policies favoring the release of materials and restrictions as rapidly as the war permits, and guided to the greatest practicable extent by the demands of consumers.

5. Encourage continued industry co-operation with governmental agencies in administering necessary wartime controls and in the meantime work for a rapid shift to reliance upon competition and an expanding production of civilian goods.

6. Work to secure prompt settlement of terminated contracts, so that industry may proceed to normal production and employment.

7. Encourage industry solutions of problems in co-operation with government agencies; provide assistance to industry through trade associations, related groups of associations and Chambers of Commerce.

Disposal of Surpluses

8. Urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide sound policies and effective machinery for the orderly and equitable disposal, through established channels, of surplus goods and plants when no longer needed for war or national defense.

9. Emphasize the necessity of reducing the size and scope of wartime government as soon as practicable. Support the principle of keeping the control and operation of government as close as possible to those who are governed. Resist unnecessary encroachment of Federal functions upon those proper to the states and localities.

10. Encourage the opening of new frontiers of opportunity for the investment of capital and the expansion of business activity, small and large, with special attention to agricultural and urban development, to transportation and communication, and to management-labor relations. Support social security measures which have been approved by business.

11. Prepare for the resumption to the maximum extent practicable of the exchange of goods and services between countries through normal trade channels working in co-operation with the Government and with businessmen elsewhere, with special attention to the problems of foreign exchange. Work for the establishment and development of co-operative arrangements among nations looking to elimination of wars.

Zinc Restriction Use Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Production Board amended restrictions on zinc sheet for printing plates to permit the use of 100 per cent by weight of the amount of zinc used by the plate maker in the corresponding quarter of 1941. Formerly the use of only 60 per cent was permitted. The order also permits consumption of as much as 250 pounds of zinc in any calendar quarter.

British Price Rise Tops That of U. S.

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Peace stocks are making a far better showing than war issues, according to Standard & Poor's.

Ayres Sees War Goods Output On the Decline

CLEVELAND (AP)—Production of war goods probably will shrink in the months to come, although there will be no great increase in output of civilian goods, Brig. Gen. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland economist, declared.

General Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Co., wrote in the bank's monthly business bulletin, "During all of June, and so far in July, . . . as the pace of war so notably increased, it became clearly evident that the rate of our production of munitions was gradually slowing down."

Most large cities now have fewer war workers than they had a year ago, the retired Army officer remarked, asserting "the condition of geatest intensity in war production was passed last autumn, and now the signs of slowing down are becoming more numerous and more evident."

In March of 1943, General Ayres reported, 90 per cent of the nation's cities had at least as many war workers as a year earlier, but the percentage declined to 13 per cent in March of this year.

"Factory employment in the country as a whole is declining," the economist asserted. "It has not yet fallen far and it is not dropping rapidly."

Industrial production of all types was smaller in May and in April, the bank's index showed. The level for the month was reported at 36.9 per cent above the computed normal level of last October, compared with 38.4 per cent over the normal in April.

PAW Asks Public Aid in Conserving Gasoline, Oil Supply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Intensified military operations in all theaters of war have sent shipments of aviation gasoline soaring above all estimates, and additional quantities of aviation gasoline and other petroleum products are being requested by commanding generals in all active war zones, it was revealed by B. I. Graves, chairman of the product conservation committee of the Petroleum Industry War Council, when he made public the text of a telegram received from Ralph K. Davies, deputy Petroleum Administrator for War. In the telegram, Mr. Davies urged the home front to increase gasoline conservation measures and stamp out the black market in gasoline coupons in view of warfront needs.

Mr. Davies pointed out that this increased demand for aviation gasoline would probably be stepped up even further by the European fighting as well as by the huge demands being made for the mighty naval and bomber actions at great distances in the Pacific. "This puts unprecedented strain on the country's ability to produce and deliver gasoline and other petroleum products critically needed by the military. "Up to now," said Mr. Davies, "over 50 per cent of all supplies shipped our fighting forces have been gasoline and other petroleum products.

Mr. Graves said that Mr. Davies' telegram would intensify the petroleum industry's present all-out educational campaign to conserve gasoline and stamp out the black market in gasoline coupons, which is stealing an estimated 2,500,000 gallons per day from home front supplies for vital war and A card holders alike.

He urged on motorists the industry's four points to aid in stamping out the black market:

Apply for only the rations needed for essential driving.

Endorse in ink license plate registration number and state on the face of each ration coupon.

Refuse gasoline without surrendering coupons.

Refuse to buy or accept gasoline coupons from others.

Over Million Firms Closed In Two Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The number of American businesses discontinued during the two years following Pearl Harbor reached a total of 1,073,000, while only 572,000 new concerns were organized, according to a study published by the Department of Commerce in its latest issue of the Survey of Current Business.

The article points out that while the net decline of over 500,000 provides "startling figures" and superficially suggests that the ranks of business have been decimated by the war, "it does not necessarily follow from them, however, that the effects of war upon business have been adverse."

A comparison of the figures for the war period with those for earlier years, the study continues, "indicate not so much that war has had a devastating effect on business as that business turnover is always and normally of startling proportions."

Decline in Quit Rate

The authors note, for example, that in the two years just prior to Pearl Harbor business discontinuances totaled 914,000, or five-sixths the number during the two years following our entry into the war.

"Indeed," the study continues, "during the war period it was only in 1942 and the first quarter of 1943 that the rate of business discontinuances exceeded that of prewar years. During the last three quarters of 1943 the rate of discontinuances was strikingly lower than before the war."

"The decline in number of firms has not, on the whole, been accompanied by a similar decline in the profitability or volume of business. Although there have been notable exceptions, production, sales and profits in most lines—for small as well as large enterprises—have been maintained at a high level during the war.

Alternative Opportunities

"A large number of recent business deaths have been due not to the fact that the economic forces of the war have driven entrepreneurs out of business, but that the owners have found attractive alternative opportunities in war industries or have been called into the armed service. The existence of lucrative employment opportunities and the operation of Selective Service have been more powerful as a deterrent to entry into business."

The decrease in the number of operating concerns during wartime, the study continued, has been due as much to the decline in the rate of entry of new enterprises as to the increase in the rate of discontinuances. As a result of the near equality between business births and deaths in recent months, the business population is said to have again become relatively stable.

A very large part of the business turnover during the war has involved the smallest enterprises. This was said not to be surprising, for the rates of entry, exit and transfer normally vary inversely with the size of the concern. During the years 1942-43, concerns with fewer than four empolyees—comprising about 92 per cent of all enterprises—provided 95 per cent of all discontanuances, 91 per cent of all new businesses and 90 per cent of all transfers.

Freight Carloadings Decline Sharply In Holiday Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 745,141 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended July 5.

This was a decrease of 152,659 cars, or 17.0 per cent, compared with the preceding week; a decrease of 63,489 cars, or 7.9 per cent, compared with the corresponding week a year ago, and a decrease of 110,017 cars, or 12.9 per cent, compared with two years ago.

The 1942 loadings did not include the July 4 holiday.

Loadings by classifications, with increase or decrease from the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, follow:

	Last Week	Decr. from— Prev. Week	Decr. from— Year Ago
Misc Freight	338,652	58,981	10 151
Less-than-carlot Merchandise	90,991	15,840	*1,417
Coal	124,970	50,470	39,833
Grain & Grain Products	57,120	1,480	*2,311
Livestock	11,322	2,628	* 172
Forest Products	33 258	16,786	3,968
Ore	75,146	5,825	14,163
Coke	13,682	649	* 726

*Increase.

Bank Deposits Off $447 Million in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Checking accounts decreased $447,000,000 in banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended July 5, the Federal Reserve Board reported.

This left demand deposits at $32,561,000,000, up $236,000,000 from a year ago.

The decrease in checking accounts reflected bond buying in the recent Fifth War Loan Drive.

Government deposits increased $1,326,000,000 and commercial, industrial and agriculture loans increased $10,000,000.

Asks Pianos Again Be Produced

WASHINGTON (AP)—Limited resumption of piano production was recommended to the War Production Board by the piano manufacturers and Piano Supplies Manufacturers Industry Advisory Committee because they said war contracts for glider and bomb parts have mostly been terminated.

N. Y. Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
3	4s 54-44 U	101.18	101.5	101.5
2	3¾s 56-46	105.9	105.9	105.9
2	4¼s 52-47	110.29	110.29	110.29
11	2s 54-52	110.10	100.10	100.10
2	8⅞s 60-55	112.8	112.8	112.8
1	2½s 69-64 June	100.3	100.3	100.3
3	2½s 69-64 Dec	100.3	100.3	100.3
4	2½s 70-65	100.5	100.5	100.5'

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
14	Am&FP5s2030	93¼	92⅞	93
2	AmT&T 3¼s66	109½	109½	109½
28	AmT&T 3s56	123⅝	123	123
6	AmT&T 3¼s61	109⅞	109½	109¾
4	AmTob 3s62	104¼	104	104
16	B&O 95 C	63½	63	63
19	B&O 2000 D	57¼	57¼	57¼
29	B&O 96 F	58	57	57
109	B&O cv 60	43⅜	42½	42½
36	B&O 4s 48	90	89⅛	90
20	B&O SW 50	72⅛	71½	72
16	B&O TC 4s 59	83½	83¼	83½
1	Bell Pa 5s60C	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
8	Bost Me 4½s70	61	60½	60½
4	Bost Me 4s60	93	93	93
9	Buf R&P 57st	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞
15	BCR&N 5s34	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛
4	Can P 4s perp	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
2	Celan 3½s 62	105	105	105
8	Cen G 5s59 C	12¾	12⅝	12⅝
24	Cen G cn 5s45	49½	48½	48½
25	Cen G 1st5s45	86	86	86
16	Cen Pac 5s60	89¾	89½	89¾
2	Cen P 1st4s49	105¼	105¼	105¼
5	CRRBGa 5s42	85½	85½	85½
24	CRRNJ s8 57	32½	31½	31½
12	C&O 3½s 96E	109	108⅞	108⅞
78	Chi&A 3s49	28	27⅝	27⅝
9	CB&Q 4½s77	106½	106¼	106⅜
10	CB&Q g 4s58	108½	108½	108½
3	CB&Q 3½sIll49	106	106	106
21	C&EI inc 97	55¼	55	55⅛
1	CGW 4½s2038	60¾	60¾	60¾
4	CGW 4s88	85¼	85	85
116	CMSPP 5s75	62	60⅝	60¾
223	CMSPP 5s2000	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
26	CMSP 4½s89C	88¼	88¼	88¼
21	CMSP g 4s89	85½	85⅛	85⅛
4	C&NW 5s2037	67½	67½	67½
3	C&NW 5s87	88	88	88
73	C&NW 4¾s49	18	17½	17½
165	C&NW 4½s 99	77	75	75½
3	CNW 4½s2037	66¾	66	66
21	C&NW 4s 89	105	104¾	104¾
26	CRIP 4½s52A	49¾	49¼	49¼
31	CRI&P 4s88	74⅝	74⅛	74⅛
139	CRIP r 4s34	45	44¼	44¼
2	ChUS 3¾s63	109¼	109¼	109¼
4	CCCSL 4½s77	76⅜	75¾	75¾
31	Cl UT 5s 73	100½	100¼	100¼
20	Cl UT 4½s 77	94	93½	93½
10	Col S 4½s 80	63	61¾	61¾
12	Col G 5s 52 May	106	105¾	106
6	Col G 5s 61	105	104¾	105
4	Com Ed 3½s 58	114	114	114
5	Con Ed 3½s 48	103⅝	103½	103½
5	Con Ry 4s 54	50½	50½	50½
2	Cons P 3½s 70	109¾	109¾	109¾
2	Cuba N 5½s 42 r	48½	48½	48½
46	Del & H 4s 63	96	95¾	96
24	D&RG 4s 36	54¼	54⅛	54⅛
11	D&RGW 5s 55	5¾	5¾	5¾
41	Erie 4½s 2015	84⅛	83⅝	84
22	Erie 4s 95	105¾	105½	105½
10	Firest TR 3s 61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
50	Ga&Ala 5s 45	29⅞	29¾	29¾
1	Gt Nor 4s 46 G	104½	104½	104½
10	Gt Nor 3¾s 67	103⅜	103	103⅜
7	GM&O 4s 75	99¾	99¾	99¾
3	GM&O inc 2015	85½	85½	85½
8	Hud C 5s 62A	66½	66⅛	66⅛
26	H&M r 5s 57	65½	65¼	65¼
45	H&M inc 5s 57	30⅞	30½	30⅞
6	Ill Beyy 2¾s 81	103	103	103
45	IC 4¾s 66	67½	66⅛	66¼
25	ICCSL 5s 63 A	73	71⅞	71⅞
16	ICCSL 4½s 63	69½	68½	68½
137	Int GN 6s 52	23¼	22½	22½
55	Int GN 1st 6s 52	60½	59¼	59¼
5	IntGN 5s56B	54	54	54
14	IntGN 5s56C	55	55	55
9	Int ME 6s44	66	65½	65½
11	Int Pap 5s47	104½	104½	104½
4	IntT&T 4½s52	91⅜	91	91
34	IntTGT 5s55	94	93½	98¾
3	Jon&L 3½s61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞
7	KCFtS 4s36	87	87	87
2	KC Sou 5s50	89¼	89¼	89¼
8	Lac G 5½s53	100	99⅞	99⅞
8	LehVHT 5s54	65½	65½	65½
1	LVNY 4½s50	72	72	72
11	LehV 5s2003st	48½	48	48
23	LehV 4½s2003	42½	41⅝	41⅝
7	LehV 4s 2003	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
1	Lorillard 3s63	103¾	103¾	103¾
8	Lou&A 5s69	101⅝	101¼	101¼
6	L&N 3¾s2003	105	105	105
7	Manati S 4s 57	79	78½	78½
2	MSNW 4s47	76	76	76
2	MSPSSM c4s38	45¼	45¼	45¼
18	M-K-T 5s62A	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞
5	M-K-T aj 5s67	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
8	M-K-T 4½s78	65	64¾	64¾
24	M-K-T 1st4s90	70½	70⅜	70½
53	Mo P 5½s49	13	12½	12½
5	Mo P 5s65A	68¾	68¾	68¾
85	MoP 5s77F	69⅜	68½	68½
51	MoP 5s78G	69¼	68¼	68¼
22	MoP 5s80H	69¼	69	69¼
37	MoP 5s81I	69⅜	68¼	68¼
138	MoP g4s75	30	28¾	28¾
20	Mor&E 4½s55	62⅞	62	62
16	Mor&E 3½s 2000	59¼	59¼	59¼
3	NatDai 3¼s60	107¼	107¼	107¼
10	Nat Dist 3½s49	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1	NatStl 3s65	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1	NO Term 4s53	103¾	103¾	103¾
3	NOTM 5s54	84½	84½	84½
67	NYC r 5s2013	77⅞	77	77
70	NYC 4½s2013A	72¼	71	71
35	NYC cn 4s98	75½	75	75
36	NYC cv3¼s52	100	99¾	100
1	NYCHR 3½s97	96½	96½	96½
17	NYCh SL 5½s74	106	105½	105½
94	NYChSL 4½s78	98¼	98	98⅛
38	NYNHH 6s48	55¼	54¼	54¼
18	NYNHH 4½s67	54¼	53½	53½
13	NYNHH 4s55	52¼	52	52
8	NYNHH 4s56	52¼	52	52¼
20	NYNHH 4s57	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
194	NYOW r 4s 92	16	15⅜	15½
10	NY Stm 3½s 63	108	107⅞	108
7	NYWB 4½s 46	26	25⅞	25⅞
23	Norf S 5s 2014	40⅜	39⅞	39⅞
3	Norf S 4½s 98	88½	88½	88½
44	Nor P 6s 2047	96¾	96⅜	96⅝
13	Nor P 5s 2047 D	83⅜	83	83⅜
19	Nor P 4½s 2047	79⅛	78¾	78¾
23	Nor P 4s 97	102¼	101¾	101¾
15	Nor P 3s 2047	65¾	65¼	65¼
5	PG&E 4s 64	108½	108½	108½
3	PenP&L 4½s74	108¼	108¼	108
1	PenRR g5s68	120½	120½	120½
13	PenRR g4½s65	114¼	113⅝	114¼
12	PenRR 4½sd70	103¾	103⅜	103⅜
10	PenRR g4¼s81	112⅛	111½	112⅛
18	PenRR 3¾s70	104½	104	104½
9	PenRR 3¼s52	103½	103	103
3	PeoGLC 5s47	112	112	112
1	Peo&E 4s60	76½	76½	76½
20	Peo&E inc4s90	44⅛	43	43
8	PereM 4½s80	95	95	95
6	PhilCo 4¼s61	108⅞	108¾	108¾
48	PhRCI 6s49	29⅜	28½	28½
58	PhRCI 5s73st	69	68¾	69
4	PhilRy 4s37	17½	16½	16½
7	PortlGE 4½s60	105	104¾	104¾
31	Rdg 4½s97A	104	103⅝	104
4	RemR 3½s56	107	107	107
25	RioGW 4s39	91½	91½	91½
68	RioGW 4s49	60	58⅝	59⅛
2	Rutl 1st4½s41	17	17	17
33	StLSF 5s50B	49⅜	48½	48½
240	StLSF 4½s78	37⅛	36	36
232	StLSF 4s50A	46⅜	44¾	44¾
71	SeaAL c6s45	43¼	42½	42½
10	SeaAL 4s50st	68½	68½	68½
10	SeaAL rf4s59	30½	30½	30½
18	Sea AF 6s 35A	28⅞	28	28
4	Shell U 2½s 54	101½	101½	101½
2	Soc Vac 3s 64	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
34	So Pac 4½s 68	79⅛	78¼	78½
10	So Pac 4½s 81	78⅝	77¾	77¾
24	So Pac 4½s 69	79	78	78
23	So Pac rf 4s 55	101¼	101	101
17	So Pac clt 4s 49	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
41	So Pac 4½s Or 77	84¾	84	84
1	So PSFT 4s 50	106	106	106
2	Sou Ry g 6s 56	104½	104⅛	104⅛
18	Sou Ry cn 5s94	113¾	113½	113½
26	Sou Ry g 4s 56	86⅞	86½	86½
1	Std O Cal 2¾s 66	103	103	103
7	Std O NJ 3s 61	105½	105½	105½
2	Tex Corp 3s 59	106	106	106
28	T&P 5s 79C	92¼	91⅞	92¼
63	Th Ave 5s 60	39⅜	38½	38¾
9	Un Pac 1st 4s 47	107½	107⅜	107⅜
1	Va Ry 3¾s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
4	Wab 4¼s 91	81	81	81
6	W Sh 4s2361	69	68¾	68¾
32	W Md 4s52	100	99¾	99⅞
19	W Pac 1st5s46	99	99	99
8	West Un 5s51	106	105¾	105¾
4	West Un 5s60	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
11	West Un 4½s50	108	107⅝	107⅝
19	Wh Stl 3½s66	99¾	99½	99¾
21	Wis Cen 4s49	67¾	67⅛	67⅛
20	Wis C SD 36	17¼	17	17¼
3	Young ST 3¼s60	105¾	105¾	105¾

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
8	Arg 4s72 Feb	90¾	90¾	90¾
14	Australia 5s55	100¼	100	100¼
12	Austral 4½s56	98	98	98
6	Brazil 8s 41	62½	62	62½
5	Braz 6½s 26-57	60¼	60¼	60¼
2	Braz 6½s 27-57	60¼	60¼	60¼
7	BuenA 4⅜s77	86	85⅞	86
11	Chile 6s60asd	18½	18½	18½
2	Copenh 5s 52	78	78	78
1	Denmk 4½s 62	84	84	84
10	Mex 4s 10 asd 45 n	14½	14¼	14½
20	Pernam 7s47	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝
6	Peru 7s59	21¾	21¾	21¾
1	Peru 1st6s60	19½	19½	19½
1	Peru 2d6s61	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
2	Rio de J 8s46	44	44	44
10	Rio de J 6½s53	39¼	39¼	39¼
1	RioGdoS 6s68	38¼	38¼	38¼
1	SanFe (Pr) 4s64	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
10	SaoPCty 6½s57	39	39	39
20	SaoPSt 7s40	66	66	66
5	SerbsCS 7s62	16	16	16

Total today, 4,783,500; previous day, 4,986,800; week ago, 8,593,700; year ago, 10,337700; two years ago, 3,174,000; Jan. 1 to date, 1,705,436,800; year ago, 2,158,823,100; two years ago, 1,180,187,100.

Brokers' Loans Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by member banks in New York City totaled $1,480,000,000 June 12, an increase of $71,000,000 from a week ago and an increase of $531,000,000 from a year ago. Included is $977,000,000 loaned to purchase or carry United States Government obligations, an increase of $78,000,000 for the week.

Monetary Parley Boosts Fund; Comes to Agreement on Quotas

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 17 (AP) — Partial reservations by six nations toward plans for creation of an $8,800,000,000 postwar "prosperity fund" failed today to dampen the enthusiasm of delegates to the United Nations Monetary Conference.

Yet to come out of the parley's last two working days is an agreement to recommend a $10,000,000,000 World Bank to make available loans for rebuilding and developing the 44 countries represented here. In the words of an official conference spokesman, however, that project presents "many fewer" problems than the proposed monetary fund entails.

Charted as a means of stabilizing and making available the various world moneys needed to carry on foreign trade, the fund's "birth" was hailed by Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau as a sign of the co-operation expectable at the peace table.

Quotas Measure Authority

Into the giant postwar pool—still awaiting ratification by each government, the United States would put $2,750,000,000, Great Britain $1,300,000,000, Russia $1,200,000,000, China $550,000,000 and France $450,000,000. The amounts for other nations taper down to $500,000 each for Liberia and Panama.

The quotas represent the amounts of gold and local currency each nation will invest. They also measure degrees of authority, as well as amounts of foreign exchange, that each country may obtain from the common pool to pay off short-term world trade debs.

The reservations, declared by a high source to be causing no concern, were entered by Russia, China, Egypt, France, India and New Zealand. Russia objected to a provision requiring her to contribute the same proportion of gold as countries not devastated by war. The other five all wanted larger quotas.

Mr. Morgenthau, who presided at the conference, remarked that "naturally not every country got what it hoped to get," and he emphasized the fund had to be held within the limits.

Russia Gets Concession

Even so, the fund will be $800,000,000 greater than original estimates to give Russia and some other countries larger shares. In addition, the Soviet Union won an important concession when the conference agreed to exclude its newly mined gold from consideration as a part of its gold holdings during the first five years of the fund's operations.

Russia has sought to husband her store of the metal to permit the largest possible volume of postwar foreign purchases.

In a second important concession, the conference voted to vest operation of the fund in a 12-member executive committee on which the Latin-American republics would be assured two seats.

The five countries with the largest quotas, the United States, Great Britain, Russia, China and France, would have automatic representation. The Latin-American nations in naming their two directors would be excluded with the top five from voting for the remaining posts.

Although the clamor in the Stabilization Fund discussions was for larger quotas, the reverse is true in the talks on the bank plan because there the quotas will determine a country's liability for the loans and guarantees the agency would make.

Two remaining issues involve the degree of "conservatism" the bank should assume, and the size and make-up of its directorate. While some nations want the institution enabled to guarantee loans up to three times its capital, others favor a lower ratio. Also there is emphasis on efforts to keep its control vested largely in the creditor or lending nations.

Here are quotas which 44 United and Associated Nations will be asked to invest in the contemplated $8,800,000,000 postwar monetary fund designed to stabilize currencies and promote trade:

	(In million dollars)
Australia	200
Belgium	225
Bolivia	10
Brazil	150
Canada	300
Chile	50
China	550
Colombia	50
Costa Rica	5
Cuba	50
Czechoslovakia	125
Dominican Republic	5
Ecuador	5
Egypt	45
El Salvador	2.5
Ethiopia	6
France	450
Greece	40
Guatemala	5
Haiti	5
Honduras	2.5
Iceland	1
India	400
Iran	25
Iraq	8
Liberia	.5
Luxembourg	10
Mexico	90
Netherlands	275
New Zealand	50
Nicaragua	2
Norway	50
Panama	.5
Paraguay	2
Peru	25
Philippine Commonwealth	15
Poland	125
Union of South Africa	100
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	1,200
United Kingdom	1,300
United States	2,750
Uruguay	15
Venezuela	15
Yugoslavia	60
Total	8,800

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 17—Evidence appeared yesterday that the proposed Bank for Reconstruction and Development, now being worked out by the International Monetary and Financial Conference here will be conservatively and not radically directed. This would be man-bites-dog news.

Indications of the conservative trend of the bank discussions appear in a number of developments. One of these is the chilly reception given in committee hearings to the idea that the bank's guarantee's of private international loans should mount to three, four, or six times its unpaid capital subscription. Opinion differs widely among economists here as to what should be the ratio between the available excess but unsubscribed capital of the bank and what it guarantees. The bank is patently, due to its resemblance to an old-fashioned mortgage guaranty bank, liable to the criticism that it will get itself out on a limb with its guarantees and the limb will ultimately break off as some of these loans default.

However, indications in current meetings are that delegates will lean over backward to make the bank a truly conservative institution. There is talk that the bank's guarantees shall not exceed 1½ times its available subscriptions after the initial capital has been paid in. With initial paid-in-capital of $2,000,000,000 and unpaid subscriptions of $8,000,000,000, this would permit guarantee running up to $12,000,000,000. Conservatives think this reasonable and seem to be in the saddle here.

Parley Extended

BRETTON WOODS, N. H., July 17 (AP)—The United Nations Monetary Conference today was extended three days beyond its originally scheduled closing date to permit the vast amount of technical work to be completed without pressure.

An official statement emphasized that the conference would reach agreement "on all matters of substance" by Wednesday, the closing date first fixed, but the final plenary session was moved back to Saturday.

As a result of the decision to delay departure until Sunday the Mt. Washington Hotel dispatched telegrams to several hundred prospective guests delaying or cancelling their reservations.

C.I.O., A.F.L. Battle On Moot Point In Decision of NWLB

WASHINGTON (AP)—C. I. O. members of the National War Labor Board labeled "false" the contention of A. F. L. members that the Board's decision in the International Harvester Company case was "equivalent to abrogation of the maintenance of union membership clause in the C. I. O. contracts with the company."

The NWLB held that the Farm Equipment Workers (C. I. O.), by seeking members among employess of the company's Farmall plant at Rock Island, Ill., violated its "no raiding" agreement with the NWLB and the A. F. L.

The NWLB said the Federal Labor Union (A. F. L.) consequently "is no longer bound to refrain from soliciting or accepting as members employees of the company at the plants for which the farm equipment workers has been certified," and is free to seek representation rights at such plants.

The A. F. L. members of the Board, in a statement issued concurrently with the Board decision, interpreted it to mean that the maintenance of union membership clause granted the C. I. O. union in six International Harvester plants "was now null and void."

C. I. O. members in a statement today called the A. F. L. statement "false and misleading."

"It misconstrues completely the effect of the Board's action, and is bound to cause confusion and strained labor relations," the C. I. O. members said.

"The alleged misconduct of the farm equipment workers does not match the provocative and irresponsible act of the A. F. L. members in issuing their statement."

The Board action "neither nullified nor modified" the maintenance of membership provision of any of the International Harvester plants, the C. I. O. members said.

C. & O. Sells Issue For Car Purchase

CLEVELAND (AP)—The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company has awarded, subject to Interstate Commerce Commission approval, an issue of $2,500,000 of 1944 serial equipment trust certificates to Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc. of Chicago, on its bid of 100.0875 for 1¾ per cent obligations, an interest cost basis to the company of approximately 1.733 per cent.

The certificates, issued to partly finance the purchase of 1,250 hopper cars at a cost of $3,213,850, will be dated July 15, 1944. They will mature in 10 equal annual installments of $250,000 each, payable July 15 of each year beginning 1945.

Milk Co-operative Controls Extended

WASHINGTON (AP)—All farmers' milk co-operatives will be under maximum price control starting July 17, whether or not they take title to the milk of their patrons, the Office of Price Administration announced.

This action reverses an order of a year ago which exempted from price control those co-operatives which are producers, as distinguished from those which merely provide assembly points for milk.

OPA said the new action should should dispel any confusion with regard to the status of milk co-operatives.

Anti-Black Market Legislation Urged By Unions in Northwest

PORTLAND Ore. July 17 (AP)—Labor delegates to a cost of living conference called by the Office of Price Administration labor adsory board urged Pacific Northwest cities to enact anti-black market legislation.

The resolution adopted yesterday by 350 members of A. F. L., C. I. O., and Railway Brotherhood unions from Oregon and Southwestern Washington, labeled black market activities acts of sabotage against the nation's price structure.

The conference suggested municipalities enact ordinances making it a violation of city law to violate Federal anti-inflation regulations and other OPA measures, thus backing up Federal enforcement activities with local police and courts.

Dedicates 100-Octane Aviation 'Gas' Plant

CLEVELAND, July 17 (AP)—A new $10,000,000 100-octane aviation gasoline plant was dedicated by Standard Oil of Ohio here Saturday on the site where, 75 years ago, John D. Rockefeller, Sr., erected the first refinery of his oil empire.

High government officials and representatives of the Army and Navy participated in the dedication of the plant, which has a catalytic cracking unit producing base products for the fuel used by Allied warplanes.

William R. Boyd, Jr., chairman of the Petroleum Industry War Council, asserted the addition of the huge plant enables allied flying forces to "tap wellsprings of high octane gasoline for 500,000 barrels daily."

Shook Gets Higher WPB Post

WASHINGTON (AP)—Appointment of Donald G. Shook, Stroudsburg, Pa., as deputy director of the printing and publishing division of the War Production Board was announced by Arthur R. Treanor, division director. Mr. Shook has been attached to the forest products bureau of WPB since last August, and had served as consultant in the printing and publishing division.

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Sports News

Bob Coleman Convinced Cardinals Can Coast In

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having recently returned from his tour of the National League, Bob Coleman is more than ever convinced—like a lot of other people in baseball—that as far as first place is concerned, the season already is over.

"I don't see how any club is going to knock away that Cardinal lead," remarked the manager of the Braves, prior to yesterday's double-header with the Brooklyn Dodgers. "It's true, of course, that in George Munger, Billy Southworth lost one of the top pitchers in the league; and if Max Lanier's arm isn't right, that make sa hole in the staff.

Battle For Second

"But losing pitchers doesn't seem to hurt the Cards," Coleman continued. "The minute Munger was out of sight, Southworth started this Wilkes, who proceeds to shut us out and then hold the Reds to one run. Every time they lose a player, somebody else moves up and the club keeps on winning. However, it sure is a dog-fight for second place, if anyone cares about that."

Obviously, Sam Breadon's minor league chain is responsible for these replacements, because a club like the Braves is unable to buy help from the lower circuits.

"The prices they want for some of those minor league ball players are ridiculous," Coleman said, shaking his head. "I sometimes think that they boost the price on some of these boys because they don't care whether they sell them or not; they have to give so much of the purchase money to the Government.

Red Sox Camp

"Too, you don't feel like paying a lot of money for players that you won't even be able to use after this war is over," the Braves' skipper said. "When the game gets back to normal, we won't even look at many of these men."

Speaking of players, the Red Sox tryout camp opened this morning at Fenway Park and according to our scout over that way, the place was thickly populated. These sessions continue daily through July 22, and if the Sox can find just one boy with a baseball future, their efforts will have been rewarded.

Meanwhile, the Braves today awaited a four-game series with the Chicago Cubs, which opens with a single on Wednesday. Bob Coleman says that Nate Andrews will pitch and continue the campaign to get the locals out of the National League cellar.

Briefs . . . The Braves took the opener yesterday, 8-4, from the Dodgers, but kicked away the nightcap, 8-5 . . . Seven unearned runs beat them in that second contest . . . Jim Tobin's record is now 10 wins and 10 losses . . . Connie Ryan, whose three hits in the opener left him just one percentage point short of the .300 batting circle, goes into the Navy on July 25th, at 7:30 in the morning . . . He will be missed . . . Warren Huston of Newton played third for the Braves and made three hits.

* * *

The Red Sox lost ground in their American League pennant battle by losing to the Yankees Sunday, 7-1 . . . The second game of a scheduled double-header was rained out . . . Thus, the Sox today are two games behind the second place Yankees and four to the rear of the leading Browns . . . The Browns keep hanging on, despite threats from all directions . . . They probably will win the pennant . . . The Dodger slide was halted at 15 games . . . The Sox play tomorrow night at Chicago.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Gunder Haegg ran a mile in 4:03 at Boston. Gil Dodds, beaten eight yards, was timed in 4:06.5.

Three Years Ago

Al Smith and Jim Bagby stopped Joe Di Maggio's consecutive hitting streak at 56 games as Yanks beat Indians, 4-3, before 67,468 at Cleveland.

Cuban Regulars Leave Senators And Return Home

WASHINGTON, July 17 (AP) — The Washington ball club, a bilingual outfit all season, was back on an English-speaking basis today. Of some 15 Latin-Americans who turned up at the training camp last spring, only two remained—and they both converse in "Americano."

Two of the team's mainstays, infielder Gilberto Torres and outfielder Roberto Ortiz, and a substitute catcher, Fermin Guerra, quit the club yesterday after being told by national selective service officials to register for the military draft or leave the country.

Torres, Ortiz and Guerra — whose departure made Washington's already feeble pennant hopes blacker than the darkest night—elected to return to their Cuban homes and subject themselves to Army calls there.

A fourth Cuban, rookie infielder Pedro Gomez, decided to stick with the club and register in this country. Gomez and Alejandro Carrasquel, veteran relief pitcher from Venezuela, are the only Latins left on the squad.

The Cuban players came here last March under three-month visas issued by the State Department. The permits later were extended to six months. But a few days ago selective service decided the players were "resident aliens" and must register for the draft within 10 days or leave.

Browns Are Still Perched At Top of American League

By the Associated Press

The St. Louis Browns, en route home today from their second eastern road trip, still are perched at the top of the standings, giving every indication they are the team to beat for the American League flag.

They wound up their stay abroad by capturing both games of a double-header from the Cleveland Indians, 8-7 and 2-1, before 32,553, with both games going 12 innings. The double win gave the Browns a record of 10 wins and 10 losses on their trip, after having dropped four of their first six games. The showing is a great improvement over their first road trip, which brought them only six victories against 12 defeats.

Widened Lead

The sweep increased the Browns' first place lead over the New York Yankees to two full games. Second baseman Don Gutteridge featured in both victories. He scored the winning runs in the 12th innings of each game, tallying in the opener on George McQuinn's single and scoring in the nightcap when Milt Byrnes followed his lead-off triple with a long fly. Jack Kramer went the distance in the finale to register his ninth victory, his first since June 13

Four home runs by Don Savage, Johnny Lindell, George Stirnweiss and Herschel Martin gave the New York Yankees a 7-1 victory over the Boston Red Sox in the opener of a scheduled twin-bill before 41,171. A thundershower prevented the team from playing the second game. The victory gave the Yankees the series, four games to one.

Dizzy Trout won his second game in four days and his 12th of the season as Detroit and the Chicago White Sox divided their double-header, the White Sox winning the first 7-2 and the Tigers taking the second 7-3.

Cubs Divide

The Chicago Cubs and the Pittsburgh Pirates exchanged 1-0 shutouts, with Hank Wyse of the Cubs gaining the nod over Truett (Rip) Sewell in the opener, and Max Butcher of the Pirates shading Claude Passeau in the second, before 40,920 at Wrigley Field.

A trio of singles by Bill Nicholson, Andy Pafko and Don Johnson in the second inning of the opener gave the Cubs their 14th victory in 20 games. Butcher, besides holding the Cubs to two hits in the finale, scored the Pirates' lone run on his eighth inning double and Pete Coscarart's single.

The league leading St. Louis Cardinals and the Cincinnati Reds split their double header. The Cards won the opener 4-2. The Reds took the nightcap 3-2 on Harry Brecheen's balk in the eighth inning, allowing Eddie Miller to score the deciding run. Sylvester (Blix) Donnelly won his first major league game in the opener.

Case Busy

Washington won two games from the Philadelphia Athletics, 9-4 and 4-3, with Mike Candini and Mickey Haefner gaining the decisions. George Case stole a base in each game to raise his league-leading total to 26.

Brooklyn ended its biggest losing streak in history by winning the second game 8-5 from the Boston Braves, after having dropped its 15th straight in losing the opener, 8-4. Curt Davis gained the distinction of ending the Dodgers' slump with route-going seven-hit performance.

The New York Giants dropped the first game to the Philadelphia Phillies, 6-2. They were leading 6-3 after eight innings of the nightcap, when the game was halted by the Pennsylvania 6:55 p. m. curfew law. This game will be completed at a later date.

Week-End Sports

By the Associated Press

TARBORO, N. C.—Adolph Keifer set new American swimming mark of 3:57.4 in individual 300-meter medley.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—Mrs. Norma Barber, New York, won eastern clay court women's tennis title by defeating Helen Germaine, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Albie Booth, Yale's great grid star of 1929-30, was signed as assistant grid coach at Yale.

NEW YORK—Charles W. Oliver, Perth Amboy, N. J., won eastern junior tennis championship by beating Alan Watson, Short Hills, N. J., 6—3, 6—2, 9—7.

Chicago Tennis

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—A field of 120 youthful stars, many of them priming for later national meet competition, today swings into action in the River Forest, Ill., open tennis tournament for boys and girls.

Preliminary competition in the four-day meet will be held on 19 courts. Entries included numerous qualifiers for the national boys tourney at Kalamazoo, Mich., July 31 and the national girls meet at Philadelphia next month.

Yesterday's Major Stars

By the Associated Press

George McQuinn and Don Gutteridge, Browns—McQuinn scored Gutteridge from third with single in 12th inning to give Browns 8-7 first game victory; Gutteridge opened 12th of second game with triple and scored on fly to give Browns a 2-1 victory and a sweep of double-header over Indians.

Herschel Martin, Yankees — Made two hits including third homer in two days, as Yankees defeated Red Sox 7-1 in opener of scheduled twin-bill, of which second game prevented by rain.

Gilberto Torres and Johnny Sullivan, Senators—Torres made three hits and drove in two runs in opener to give Nats 8-4 win over Athletics; Sullivan duplicated Torres' performance in nightcap to give Nats 4-3 victory and clean sweep.

Jake Wade, White Sox and Dizzy Trout, Tigers—Wade won his initial victory of season in opener, holding Tigers to six hits in 7-2 White Sox victory; Trout gained his second win in four days as Tigers won second 7-3.

Al Gerheauser, Phillies and Joe Medwick, Giants — Gerheauser held Giants to six hits in opener to give Phils a 6-2 decision; Medwick made three hits and drove in two runs to give Giants a 6-3 lead in second game halted by Pennsylvania curfew.

Don Johnson, Cubs and Max Butcher, Pirates—Johnson drove in lone run of game as Cubs defeated Pirates in opener, 1-0; Butcher held Cubs to two hits in finale, and scored only run on his eighth inning double and Pete Coscarart's single as Pirates won 1-0.

Johnny Hopp, Cardinals and Frank McCormick, Reds — Hopp drove in pair of runs with a couple of hits in Cardinal 4-2 first game win; McCormick made three hits and drove in run for Cincy second game 4-3 win.

Connie Ryan, Braves and Luis Olmo, Dodgers—Ryan made three hits and drove in three runs in opener for 8-4 win for Braves; Olmo batted three runs in nightcap with pair of hits to give Dodgers 8-5 win and even split.

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	48	37	.565
2	New York	43	36	.544
4	BOSTON	43	40	.518
5½	Washington	41	41	.500
7½	Cleveland	40	44	.476
7½	Detroit	40	44	.476
8	Chicago	46	41	.468
9½	Philadelphia	37	45	.451

Results July 16

New York 7, Boston 1.
St. Louis 8, Cleveland 7 (12 inns.).
St. Louis 2, Cleveland 1. (12 inns.)
Washington 8, Philadelphia 4.
Washington 4, Philadelphia 3.
Chicago 7, Detroit 2.
Detroit 7, Chicago 3.

American Association

CHICAGO, July 17 (AP)—American Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	61	27	.693
Columbus	50	31	.617
Toledo	50	33	.602
Louisville	49	37	.570
St. Paul	41	38	.519
Minneapolis	32	52	.381
Kansas City	25	55	.313
Indianapolis	24	59	.289

Southern Association

ATLANTA, July 17 (AP)—Southern Association standings:

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Nashville	9	2	.818
Atlanta	7	4	.636
Birmingham	6	5	.545
Chattanooga	6	6	.500
Memphis	5	6	.455
Little Rock	5	7	.417
Mobile	4	7	.364
New Orleans	3	8	.273

Notes on The Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 17 (AP) — Skinny Graham, who had trials with the Red Sox and Dodgers and served a long term in the Montreal outfield, is back in the New England League after 11 years with the Quincy, Mass., shipbuilders . . . Since he signed to coach the Columbia line next fall, Tad Wieman is definitely out as coach of the teamless Princeton Tigers, who will be looking for a big-time tutor when they resume football . . . The Pentathlon Universidad of Mexico City will make a basketball tour of the United States in December and January . . . Marty McManus, former big leaguer who pilots the Kenosha, Wis., team of the All-America girls pro baseball league, must be envied by managers of masculine teams. During a recent road trip, the gals washed and ironed Marty's shirts.

* * *

Sgt. Charley Whitehead, three-time New Jersey amateur golf champion, is stationed at Hyde Park, N. Y., where the MP's guard the President's home like a prewar golf ball . . . Lieut. Ted Williams, now patrolling right field for the Bronson Naval Air Station team at Pensacola, Fla., says his club has four hitters better than himself. Batting just ahead of Ted is Monk Maznicki, former Boston College and Bears footballer . . . Back from 18 months in the South Pacific, where he served on Bougainville, Guadalcanal and the Solomons, Marine trainee Charley Sullivan looks like a one-man track team at Penn State. He'll make his debut in the high jump and hurdles against Cornell, July 22.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

American League

Batting—Fox, Boston, .329.
Runs—Johnson, Boston, 61.
Runs Batted In—Stephens, St. Louis, 56.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 102.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 26.
Triples—Lindell, New York, and Gutteridge, St. Louis, 8.
Home Runs—Metheny, New York, and Cullenbine, Cleveland, 11.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 26.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-1, .909.

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .354.
Runs—Ott, New York, 64.
Runs Batted In—Ott, New York, and Kurowski, St. Louis, 54.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 108.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 28.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 13.
Home Runs—Ott, New York, 20.
Stolen Bases, Ryan, Boston, and Lupien, Philadelphia, 12.
Pitching—Walters, Cincinnati, 15-3, .833.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results July 16

International League

Baltimore 9-10, Jersey City 3-1.
Toronto 5-4, Syracuse 1-5.
Montreal 3-4, Rochester 1-2.
Newark 10-5, Buffalo 0-9.

American Association

Columbus 7-0, Toledo 5-2.
St. Paul 4-1, Minneapolis 2-4.
Indianapolis 8-7, Louisville 5-4.
Milwaukee 21-3, Kansas City 8-1.

Eastern League

Utica 11-6, Elmira 4-3.
Hartford 6-28, Wilkes-Barre 3-3.
Williamsport 7-1, Binghamton 5-0.
Albany at Scranton, postponed.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-5, Memphis 3-2.
Chattanooga 9-2, Little Rock 3-5.
Birmingham 5-3, Mobile 1-4.
Nashville 12-12, New Orleans 6-6.

Pacific Coast League

Seattle 4-6, Hollywood 1-5.
Portland 5-2, San Francisco 2-1.
Los Angeles 3-4, Sacramento 1-3.
Oakland 5-6, San Diego 6-3.

National League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P. C.
	St. Louis	51	23	.701
11	Pittsburgh	41	33	.554
11½	Cincinnati	44	36	.550
16½	New York	39	41	.488
20	Philadelphia	34	43	.442
20½	Chicago	32	42	.432
21	Brooklyn	34	45	.430
23	BOSTON	32	47	.405

Results July 16

Boston 8, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 8, Boston 5.
St. Louis 4, Cincinnati 2.
Cincinnati 3, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 1, Pittsburgh 0.
Pittsburgh 1, Chicago 0.
Philadelphia 6, New York 2.
New York 6, Philadelphia 3. (8 inns. unfinished).

MENNEN brushless SHAVE
IT'S A CREAM -NOT A GREASE
TUBE OR JAR

Restaurants
MANCHESTER, N. H.
Dinner or Luncheon
Ice Cream, Soda, Cold Drinks
Closed Sundays until further notice
The Mayflower Luncheonette
1055 ELM STREET

DELAWARE
WILMINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 9878 daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Butler's Inc.
Stationers
Greeting Cards, Stationery, Books, Pen and Pencil Sets, School Supplies
415 Market St., Wilmington, Del. Phone 7345

COAL Koppers COKE
WOOD Fuel Oil
"A Superior Fuel for Every Need"
I. ELMER PERRY CO.
29th and Boulevard Dial 4-3119

BUCKENHEU'S MARKET
GROCERIES MEATS VEGETABLES
N. E. Cor. 5th and Van Buren Sts.
Phone 3-3175
Prompt, Courteous Delivery Service

"Everybody's Store"
CROSBY-HILL CO.
Dry Goods—Ready-to-Wear
Lingerie—Hosiery
605-09 MARKET STREET

Dist. of Col.
WASHINGTON
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Executive 4578 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Urban INCORPORATED Beauty Salon
Calvert Street at Connecticut Avenue
COlumbia 9595, Opp. Shoreham Hotel

DIST. OF COLUMBIA
WASHINGTON (Continued)
HENRI & ROBERT Hairdressers
NAtional 3744 1627 K Street, N. W and 2645 Conn. Ave., N. W.

THE Pleasantry TEA ROOM
DINNERS
Week Days 5 to 7:30—Sundays 12 to 8 P. M
3164 Mt. Pleasant Street N. W.

Revlon
Calvert Hairdressers
Coiffure Stylists
Consult us about the new cold wave
MARIAN MARTIN
2318 Wisconsin WOodley 2318

Brownley's REGISTERED SINCE 1904
CANDIES, 60c and 80c
1304 F Street Lunch With Us Today

Maine
BANGOR
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 2-0096, 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Bangor Furniture Company
Complete House Furnishers
OUR MOTTO
"Best Possible Quality at Lowest Possible Price"
84-88 HAMMOND STREET

Rines Co.
Ladies' Fine Apparel
Dresses, Coats, Hats, Hosiery, Costume Jewelry and Lingerie, Bags, Gloves
43 MAIN STREET

COME TO OUR STORE FOR Kem-Tone MIRACLE WALL FINISH
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
80 CENTRAL STREET

W. C. BRYANT & SON, INC.
Eastern Maine's Oldest and Finest Jewelers and Diamond Merchants
46 MAIN STREET BANGOR, ME.

LARGAY'S
"Bangor's Smartest Men's Shop"
Home of Kuppenheimer Good Clothes
18 Broad Street Dial 8198

LEWISTON
If you're planning to buy a
FUR COAT
Buy it from
WARD BROS.
because . . .
A fur coat is as good as the integrity of the store that sells it.
And you know that Ward Bros. is reliable.
Now Showing
FURS . . .
for every woman
for every figure
for every purpose
To suit every purse

SEA FOOD
We still serve steaks
FOUNTAIN SERVICE
HOME-COOKED PASTRY
All that's good to eat
Plaza Grill 177 Main St.

PORTLAND
WALTER ENEMARK CO.
Painters—Decorators Paperhangers
131 Preble Street Dial 2-8794
Portland Maine

Crossword Quiz Answers

H	A	T		P	A	N
O	L	I	V	E		R
P	U	P		R	O	E
	M		P	E	G	S
S		B	E	N	E	T
C	H	A	N	N	E	L
U		R		I		I
T	E	R	R	A	I	N
C	R	E	E	L		G
H	I	T	S		S	
E	S	T		T	W	O
O		E	T	H	A	N
N	O	S		E	Y	E

17

MAINE
PORTLAND (Continued)
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: 4-2703. Hours: 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily except Sat. and Sun.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

5th WAR LOAN
Support the 5th War Loan Drive. Buy Extra War Bonds
Owen, Moore's

Ear Rings
Never have ear rings basked in fashion's smiles and been more popular — than today. And Carter's, following this trend, provides a beautiful selection. Newest artistic designs.
CARTER BROTHERS COMPANY
JEWELERS—521 CONGRESS STREET

New Summer Bags and Jewelry for Summer Costumes
J. A. Merrill & Co.
503 Congress Street

MARTIN'S CASH MARKET
GROCERY, MEATS, *and* FRUITS
Free Delivery Service
89 Ocean Avenue Tel. 2-3311

M. F. BRAGDON & CO.
Painting Material
Wall Paper
Janitor Supplies
47 Exchange St. Phone 3-7239

NewHampshire
CONCORD
For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 2024-W. Hours: 11 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 5 to 6 p. m. daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CAPITAL GARAGE
180 NORTH MAIN ST. J. E. QUINN
TELEPHONE 2215
Washing
Lubrication
Supplies—Storage
General Repairs

DUSTIN & SMITH INSURANCE
is our business
May We Serve You?
88 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

Enna Jettick SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6.50
TONKIN & FRASER
79 North Main Street

KEN ROSS OIL COMPANY
SOCONY FUELS and RANGE OILS
Prompt Delivery—Metered Service
Phone 2215

INSURANCE
MORRILL & EVERETT

TAILORED BLOUSES OF SUPER DOESKIN
Cool to wear, easy to care for, in lovely, summer pastel colors.
HARRY G. EMMONS

JACKMAN & LANG
INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main Street Concord, N. H

Grade A Guernsey Milk
Fresh Eggs Cream
ROBERT L. STILSON
130 Clinton Street Tel. 3274-W

LACONIA
O'SHEA'S
LACONIA N.H.
DEPARTMENT STORE

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Department Store
Dry Goods
Men's and Women's Apparel
When in the Lake Region visit
LOUGEE-ROBINSON CO.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing Summer Homes, Hotels, and Camps
637 MAIN STREET, LACONIA, N. H.

Charles F. Waterman
Jeweler
Repairing *Engraving*
610 Main Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE
MANCHESTER
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5843 daily 9 to 12 a. m. and 5 to 7:30 p. m. except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SEARS, ROEBUCK and Co.
Tires and Batteries
to help keep your car in top condition
Phone 3901 652 Elm Street

Leavitt's Famous Cottonland
Hasn't begun to deplete its stock of Fresh, Cool, Pretty Cottons. They're safely washable, cool and crisp as a dollar. All sizes for Misses, Juniors and Women, including half sizes and up to 52.
LEAVITT'S

Books—Stationery
Buy War Bonds
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Send Flowers
They are always appreciated
Phone 1261
given special attention
Buy War Bonds
Stache Florist
683 SECOND STREET

SUMMER FROCKS
Cool, attractive and tubable. Large assortment. All sizes.
PARISEAU'S
The Style Center of New Hampshire

GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
A Beautiful Selection of
Ornamental Pins
Plain or with Colored Stones
Your Dependable Jeweler
926 ELM STREET

R. HECKER AND CO.
Seasonable Fruits
Fresh Vegetables
Be sure and have some of our cold cuts—they are the best.
191 DOUGLAS STREET

SUN DRY
Cleaners and Dyers
BUY WAR BONDS
108 MANCHESTER ST. TEL. 3520-W

Let us suggest a cool becoming HAIRDRESS for you
Make your appointment early, please.
Phone 4590
Joan de Gagne
31 HANOVER STREET

NASHUA
SPEARE'S NASHUA, N. H. HAVERHILL, MASS.
Famous Nashua 72 x 84
PURREY BLANKETS $5.95
In all the wanted colors

GABY'S
Exclusive Shoppe
Millinery
85 West Pearl Street Nashua, N. H.

Rhode Island
NEWPORT
Esso
GEORGE B. GOLD
Two Gas Stations
125 Broadway
also
Corner Spring and Touro
Car washing, greasing, oiling, tire repairs
Courteous Service

BOOKS OLD and NEW PRINTS DOCUMENTS
NEWPORT BOOK SHOP, Inc.
115 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 2559
Autographs *Books*
Foreign Books *Bought and Sold*

You'll enjoy shopping at
The King-McLeod Co.
Newport's Largest and Most Up-to-Date
DEPARTMENT STORE
225-227 THAMES STREET

PROVIDENCE
For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Gaspee 7610. Hours: 10 A. M. to 12 noon daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Beauty Counselors, Inc.
SPECIAL SALE
on
TOILETRIES
Ph. Margaret R. Carroll PL 0911
About 20% Reduction

WICKFORD
The WICKFORD GARAGE
Batteries and Electrical Service
Starters and Generators
RICHFIELD TYDOL
TEXAS ESSO
GREASING WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Maintenance Repairs
Dock and Waterfront Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

Vermont
BRATTLEBORO
Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oil
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

Virginia
ALEXANDRIA ARLINGTON
BE PREPARED!
Have Your Clothes Cleaned the "Southern" Way!
Southern Dry Cleaning Co.
223 N. Payne St. Alexandria

EVE'S BEAUTY SALON
Open Under New Management
Expert in Hair and Scalp Care
ARLINGTON FOREST
Virginia
4817 First St. N. GLebe 2266
Alexandria Shop at 805 Bashford Lane
TEmple 7140

Complete and Guaranteed Service
Ford *for all makes of cars* Herby's Inc.
113 N. SAINT ASAPH STREET

MAYER'S
"Home of Gifts"
Gifts in Wide Selection
Toys Novelty Jewelry
Greeting Cards Books
Oxford 1171
3169 Wilson Blvd., Arlington, Va.

THE WINDSOR SHOP
249 North Glebe Rd.
Arlington, Virginia
has Smart Apparel, Accessories, Gifts
for Children, Misses, Women

Say It With Flowers From
Rector's Flower Store
3171 Wilson Blvd. OXford 1918
Arlington, Va. Nights CHestnut 1555
Flowers Delivered or Telegraphed Anywhere
Charge Accounts Solicited

Alexandria's Finest Men's Wear Store
COHEN'S QUALITY SHOP
1104 King Street, Alexandria, Virginia
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES
SYLVAN COHEN Alex. 0656

LYNCHBURG
BIBEE'S
Your Home-Owned Chain Grocery
Fresh Vegetables, Fruits, Meat

COOL...COOL FASHIONS
for a hot summer
MILLNER'S THE SHOPPING CENTRE
COTTON SHOP

White Star Laundry
makes your clothes gleam. Just telephone 812 and end wash day worries.
Finished Family Service
Rough Dry Wet Wash
Thrifty Service

NEWPORT NEWS
HUELLER'S
"Clothes That Put the Man Across"
Newport News Virginia

NORFOLK
For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 50186. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS Mgr.
Willis DRY CLEANERS
754 WEST 21ST STREET
PHONE 22389

ALBRIGHT HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 27351
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

FRANK R. FORD, Inc.
Jewelers and Silversmiths
229 Granby Street
ESTABLISHED 1909

ROANOKE
QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
38 Years Serving You
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright, 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Bracciano (brät-chä'-nō)—Italian lake, north of Rome.

Épron (ā'-prôɴ') — Normandy town, one of the key points in the encirclement of Caen.

Esquay (ĕs'-kā') — Village in Normandy, one of the attacking points in the encirclement of Caen.

Hengyang (hŭng'-yäng')—Key point on the main north-south Peiping-Canton railroad in China.

Laulau (lou'-lou)—On the northern shore of Saipan.

Musone (mōō-zō'nā)—Italian river south of the port of Ancona.

Nafutan Point (nä-fōō-tän—even accent)—On the southern end of Saipan.

Odon (ô'-dôɴ')—River of Normandy.

Polletti, Col. Charles (chärlz pô-lĕt'-ĭ) — AMG Commissioner for Rome.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Borisov (bŏ-rē'-sôf)—Main railway center northeast of Minsk.

Cecina (chā-chē'nä)—Town on Italian west coast.

Disna (dyĕs-nā')—Point 26 miles from Latvia.

Équeurdreville (ā'kûr'dr'-vēl')—Town near Cherbourg.

Key: āle, chāotic, câre, ădd, ăccount, ärm, ȧsk, sofȧ; ēve, hēre, ēvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makẽr; īce, ĭll, charĭty; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sôft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fŏŏt; out, oil; cūbe, ūnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; natūre, verdūre; ᴋ = ch in G. ich, ach; bᴏɴ; yet; zh = z in azure.

Daily Anecdote

Cancelled Mail

The late well-known English music hall favorite, Albert Chevalier, came up in his profession the hard way, suffering many rebuffs and embarrassments before finally attaining success.

In the early days of his career the actor was singing in a small town not far from London. His reception by the audience was extremely enthusiastic, and he remarked on the fact later to the theater manager, adding that he thought they were almost too demonstrative.

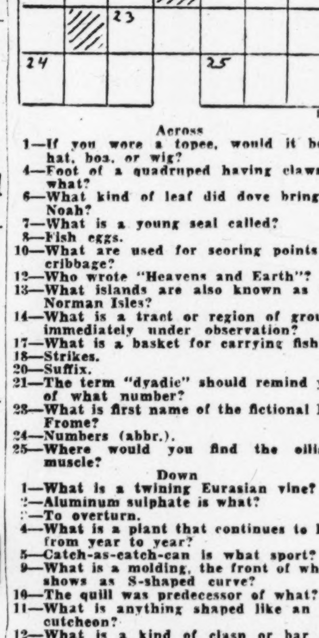
"Why?" asked that worthy.

"Well," said Chevalier, "they were knocking their umbrellas and sticks on the floor all the time I was on the stage."

"Not quite," was the quiet reply. "You see, the post office is right above us, and what you took for applause was the clerks stamping the letters for the mail."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—If you wore a topee, would it be a hat, boa, or wig?
4—Foot of a quadruped having claws is what?
6—What kind of leaf did dove bring to Noah?
7—What is a young seal called?
8—Fish eggs.
10—What are used for scoring points in cribbage?
12—Who wrote "Heavens and Earth"?
13—What islands are also known as the Norman Isles?
14—What is a tract or region of ground immediately under observation?
17—What is a basket for carrying fish?
18—Strikes.
20—Suffix.
21—The term "dyadic" should remind you of what number?
23—What is first name of the fictional Mr. Frome?
24—Numbers (abbr.).
25—Where would you find the ciliary muscle?

Down

1—What is a twining Eurasian vine?
2—Aluminum sulphate is what?
3—To overturn.
4—What is a plant that continues to live from year to year?
5—Catch-as-catch-can is what sport?
9—What is a molding, the front of which shows as S-shaped curve?
10—The quill was predecessor of what?
11—What is anything shaped like an escutcheon?
12—What is a kind of clasp or bar for holding a woman's hair in place (pl.)?
15—Who was Greek goddess of discord?
16—A thing.
19—To swing from side to side.
21—What is the definite article?
22—A gig is drawn by how many horses?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

The Lord God is a sun and shield: the Lord will give grace and glory: no good thing will he withhold from them that walk uprightly.—Ps. 84:11

Their Day in Court

Frank Dlugos, Pennsylvania farmer, bemoans the fact that his farm adjoins the Allentown-Bethlehem airport. Low zooming planes disrupt his otherwise peaceful pursuits. They frighten not only himself but his wife and the livestock. A protest to local authorities brought in a court ruling that Dlugos should have 10 days each year in which to gather his crops in comparative safety under a planeless sky. On the other 355 days of the year the air lines need not deviate from their usual course over the Dlugos farm.

Drusilia Hardy, Los Angeles tenant, didn't like the idea of paying $2.75 a month rent for her dog as an extra tenant under OPA regulations. Her protests resulted in the apartment house operator being fined $500 for his broad interpretation of Federal regulations.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Henry Boltinoff

"Hobson always was a stickler for work."

Brevities

That lady victory gardener who mixed up her seeds and had to label her rows "Wait and See" is now picking flowers instead of vegetables.

Speaking of antiques, a woman wouldn't pay 10 cents for a 10-year-old hat, but she would give $200 for a 100-year-old bedspread. —Altamont Times.

In Lighter Vein

Too Far

The small town's leading citizen had a maid who boiled eggs very well by her master's watch; but one day he could not lend it to her because it was under repair, so she took the time from the kitchen clock, and the eggs came to the table quite raw.

"Mary," inquired the head of the family, "why didn't you take three minutes from the clock, as you did from the watch?"

"Oh, sir," replied Mary, "I thought that would be too much. The face of the clock is so large, and the hands have to travel so far."

Wearing Them Down

A Mineral Wells, Texas, motorist failed his ninth examination for a driver's license.

"Did you ever read the book of instructions?" the examiner asked.

"No," he said, "I thought you would get tired of my coming back and finally give me a license without examination."

Today's Quotation

Good humor may be said to be one of the very best articles of dress one can wear in society.—Thackeray

The Taffles —*Stupendous Event*

By Palmer

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Berry Picking Blues*

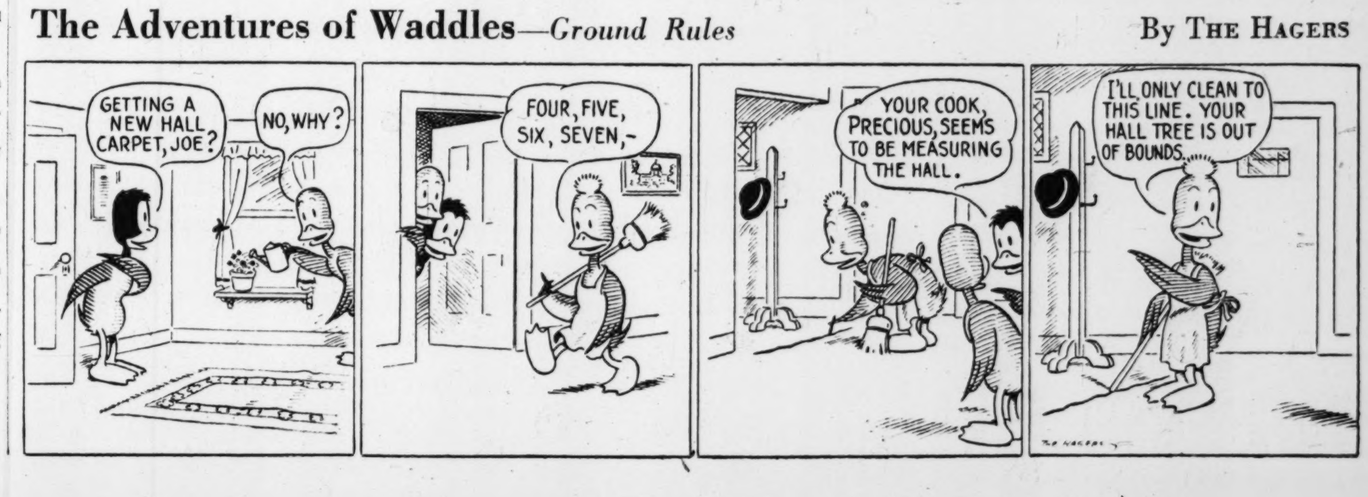
By Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*A Trip in Sight*

By Rodgers

The Adventures of Waddles—*Ground Rules*

By The Hagers



VIRGINIA

ROANOKE (Continued)

BIBEE'S SUPER MARKET
Finer Foods at Lower Prices
420 Luck Ave. S. W. Dial 3-0541

HENEBRY & SON
Jewelers
209 Jefferson Street, Roanoke, Va.

THE COLONIAL-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK
Under Supervision United States Government
Member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of the Federal Reserve System

Cottons will see you through Sunday, Monday and Always at
JOS. SPIGEL, Inc.

MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 8111 Roanoke, Va.

Cottons for Every Occasion at Pugh's

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

CHARLESTON PRINTING CO.
Professional Printers
PHIL CONLEY, Pres. and Gen. Mgr.
810 Virginia St. W. Phone 21-583

National "Home Beautifiers"
FURNITURE COMPANY
Let's Buy More Bonds and Back the Attack
608-610 VIRGINIA ST. E. PHONE 34-345

Blossom Dairy Co.
Homogenized Vitamin D Milk
PHONE 24-131

IMPERIAL ICE CREAM CO.
MILK—CREAM ICE CREAM
Rich in Taste Faultless in Quality
PHONE 25-181

The Old Dutchess Bakery
Pastries of Quality
Full line of Cookies and Pies
Wedding and Birthday Cakes on Order
We are closed every Monday
1224 E. Wash. St. Phone 21232

HUNTINGTON

MARION BIERN, Inc.
416 TENTH STREET
HUNTINGTON, W. VA.
Women's Apparel Millinery

GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

Flowers and Gifts
Let's ALL BACK THE ATTACK!
BLUE DEL FLOWER SHOP
446 Tenth Street Phone 28259

O. J. MORRISON
Department Store
For Dependable Values
831 Fourth Avenue
Huntington West Virginia

WHEELING

Dependable, Economical
PITTSBURGH COAL
ALL SIZES
CLEAN COAL CO.
WOODSDALE 463

Canada

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 4-4290, 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Insured and Guaranteed DRY CLEANING
TRY
A. Parker & Son
Cleaners and Dyers
184 King St. East Hamilton, Ontario Phone 2-4615

OTTAWA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. 4-1132, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ONTARIO

OTTAWA (Continued)

BUILDERS' and HOME HARDWARE
Japalac Paint
W. A. RANKIN, Ltd.
Phone 2-4241 410-418 Bank Street

J. D. SANDERSON CO.
Roofing and Sheet Metal Work
575 McLeod Street 8-3125

CANADA BREAD CO. LIMITED
Makers of THE FAMOUS BUTTER NUT BREAD
Rich as Butter, Sweet as a Nut
458 Catherine St., Ottawa 8-0600

Insurance
ALLAN GILL & CO. Ltd.
Successors to GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN LIMITED
140 Wellington St 2-482

The Evening Citizen
Welcomes support from Ottawa readers of The Christian Science Monitor
THE SOUTHAM COMPANY LIMITED

TORONTO

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone Hudson 2830 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BREAD
Always Ask for
CANADA
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

ACME FARMERS MILK
Cream—Butter Chocolate Drink Ice Cream, Eggs
MIDWAY 3541

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

Dunfield's
FASHION CRAFT CLOTHES
Quality Furnishings for Men
GORDON DUNFIELD LIMITED
146 YONGE STREET
Between Richmond and Temperance

"Character Clothes for Women"
Ira-Berg Limited
1484 Yonge Street, Toronto

A Complete Line of Showcards and Artists' Materials. Hand-Carved Frames.
Artists' Supply Co'y Limited
111 King St. West - Toronto 1

DONLANDS DAIRY LIMITED
Richer and Better Dairy Products
City-Wide Service
250 Donlands Ave. HArgrave 2167

VALLEY VIEW DAIRY
T. Roberts & Sons, Ltd.
For the Best in Dairy Products
Toronto's Most Modern Dairy
658-660 Pape Ave. HA. 1153 3052

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St. W (Just East of St. George St.)

HOUSEHOLD GOODS
Moved, Packed and Shipped to all parts of the world.
Local and Long Distance Furniture Vans Canada and U. S. A.
10,000 square feet furniture storage
HEDGES THE MOVER
406-8 Mount Pleasant Road MAyfair 4480
Reference Imperial Bank

N. A. Kirby
Accountant—Auditor
Statements and Income Tax Systems Installed
205 Yonge Street
Tels: HO 2822, WA 9990

PRINTING
Duggan and Graham Limited
426 Queen Street East
Waverley 3307

Toronto Dairies Limited
A Co-operative Company
Pure Dairy Products
661 Gerrard Street East
Telephone GLadstone 1131

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Try Borden's
"GOLDEN CREST"
IRRADIATED—HOMOGENIZED
KI 6151

A COMPLETE SERVICE
Four laundry services to choose from. "RE-VITALIZED" Drycleaning of exceptional quality and a complete storage service using the very latest methods. Telephone the next time you require laundry or drycleaning service
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone DE-9297 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SCIENTIFIC SHOE FITTING
Shoes for Men and Women
Wm. H. MACK Inc.
Better Fitting Footwear
1432 Bleury Street and
1395 St. Catherine St. W.

OUR POST WAR PLAN . . .
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Bretton Woods, America

It's too bad for the isolationists that Bretton Woods is not near Rapallo or Montreux. If it were, the notion that Americans had been lured to another of those international conferences only to be sent home shirtless would be easier to cultivate. Bretton Woods, however, is in New Hampshire, where a Yankee can get a bargain and keep his honesty too if he's half a trader.

The agreement on a world stabilization fund announced by the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference at Bretton Woods is good news. It is good news for a world devastated by war. It is good news for a United States that, during war, is seeking guarantees against the devastations of economic maladjustments in peacetime.

To say this is not to claim for any international monetary arrangement the qualities of a panacea. The world, as Stevenson observed, "is so full of a number of things"; we shall not take care of them all by any single mechanism, or indeed by relying wholly on any number of mechanisms. But the mechanisms can become useful tools of the will to live at peace.

That will exists in the United States as vigorously as elsewhere. Yet the Bretton Woods agreement will probably have tougher sledding in the ruts of American political thinking than anywhere else. Senator Taft has already predicted rejection of the plan.

But that will not happen if the American people are awake to the advantages of monetary stabilization. It will not happen if Americans, instead of suspiciously assessing the gains other nations may reap from the plan, look at its usefulness to America and the American standard of living.

After this war many countries will be short of both goods and of moneys which they can change into dollars. To buy the goods their people need those countries must either find credit abroad or they must, even through uneconomic means, produce things which they can export to obtain foreign funds. If they are forced to do the latter an era of extremely low wages and of general deflation is ahead for many countries. This means Americans will have to compete against goods produced far below the cost of American products, in fact, far below any actual costs. We shall be in danger of entering into a new war of subsidies and commerce à la Schacht before the effects of the last politico-economic struggle have been liquidated.

A world fund will help to avoid such unnecessary setbacks. It will help to avoid demands for higher tariffs and other restrictions on commerce now recognized as breeders of the war spirit. It will help to avoid "bilateralism"—under which each debtor country would seek to obtain loans from creditors singly, probably tying part of the debtor's trade to the credit nation for years to come.

We have seen all this in the last few years. We have seen its impact on American economy.

What matters today to the American voter, with a postwar job to look after, is that the plan helps to create the kind of world market in which his job is safer, in which his wage-scale is buttressed by mobilization of world credit resources. Can he make his Congressmen see his point?

Work Hats

Mr. Webster's admirable succinctness did not foresee all the types of modern headgear of milady and probably was not intended to cover the work hats which men contemplate with affectionate regard. It would be as impossible to define the requirements of a first-class, ten-year-old work hat as to describe completely the joys of gardening or tinkering.

We can, however, draw certain general specifications which will serve as a standard of excellence. A good work hat should be several years old. It may be either felt or straw. It must be battered, shapeless, faded, utterly comfortable, and hang on a nail in the cellar or shed.

A work hat reaches its sublime position after a long, arduous and honorable career. First it was a stylish outfit for church, business and social occasions; then it moved a step upward and was used in stormy weather. After serving its apprenticeship it became the easeful and comforting companion of a man when he needed his full mental and physical energies. We shall not become too aroused over excursions and alarums if men have reasonable opportunities to wear their old work hats.

Normandy Interlude

While General Montgomery was reading a Bible lesson to his troops Sunday, his opponent, Field Marshal Guenther von Kluge, was shedding crocodile tears for German reporters over the Cathedral of Rouen.

For both Generals it was only an interlude. Montgomery has been holding off German counter-thrusts while working day and night to get additional forces and supplies in over the beachheads and through Cherbourg. It is obvious he wants nothing less than to be indefinitely contained at Caen and along the Orne.

Soon, the advance must begin. But Montgomery's need for speed in attacking is less urgent than von Kluge's. From the outset, it was the plain necessity of the Germans first to isolate the Normandy operations and then counter-attack and drive the Allies into the sea.

Allied airpower has hampered the concentration of Nazi forces, French patriot activity has disrupted troop movements. Stories are heard of German divisions being cut down to 15 and 20 per cent of their full effectiveness by the time they arrive at the front. We hear of tanks abandoned because they are out of oil and ammunition.

In the end, it appears that the Germans have been able to gather sufficient power to make the Allies fight for every inch of ground, and to prevent dramatic sweeps; but not yet enough for a decisive counter-thrust. We can assume that every German talent for organization and transport is being strained at this moment to bring in the forces necessary for an effort to dislodge the Normandy foothold. For the Germans, it may be a supreme effort, the all-out gamble.

Chimney Swifts

The swifts are lilliputian airplanes. Beginning in the late afternoon and continuing until the stars begin to pop through, they give a skillful exhibition of flying. They climb and dive, swoop and circle. The fastest and most maneuverable of man-made birds is slow and clumsy by comparison.

Handsome is as handsome does applies nicely to *Chaetura pelagica*. With his wide mouth, squarish head, and scraggly, blunt tail, he hasn't the glamour of the rose-breasted grosbeak nor the chic smartness of the truculent kingbird. But the chimney swallow, as he is sometimes incorrectly called, has power which no bird can surpass and few equal. Ornithologists have estimated it can cover 1,000 miles in 24 hours of flight.

There's something comforting about the twitterings and chirpings in the chimney on a summer's day or evening. It's not an unmusical sound if one listens closely. There are those who screen their chimneys against him, but others who feel that summer would not be complete unless the swifts were raising families in some unused brick tower of their home.

Scrap Troopers

Yes, it may surprise you to learn that in the opinion of the United States Government your small Johnny and pig-tailed Elizabeth have already served in the war in a most direct and effectual way. Hear this statement made recently to 2,000 assembled educators by E. W. Balduf of the salvage division of the War Production Board:

> When the history of civilian effort on the Home Front in this war is written, the part played by the school children of America will loom up as one of the most resplendent and inspiring manifestations of American patriotism in that record.

Scrap troopers trundling their little red play-wagons to school in every city and town, in every neighborhood all out across the great land of America, lugging papers, tin cans, fats, rags, and metal. Scrap troopers ringing doorbells and making the housewife promise to look in basement and attic. Scrap troopers in their own eager childlike way reaching out to join hands with their daddies and big brothers fighting on far flung battle fronts. No one knows how many hundreds of thousands of tons of materials they have collected. Says an appreciative WPB, "It is known that they have brought in the major part of the total tonnage of materials collected from city homes and farms."

Critical shortages of tin, of scrap metal, of millions of cords of pulpwood have already been appreciably lessened by the work of these school children.

Jim Farley predicted a Dewey-Bricker ticket last March. Now what does his crystal ball say—and will he guarantee it?

Ersatz, Is It?

Lewis in the Milwaukee Journal

Mission to Normandy

By Lieut. Donald B. McCammond

of Lexington, Mass.

Former member of the reportorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor and now Squadron Intelligence Officer, United States Army Air Force, who "wangled" permission to fly on an invasion mission.

AN EIGHTH AIR FORCE
LIBERATOR STATION, ENGLAND

We took off in the rain for France and the targets behind the beachheads.

This was the third mission in 24 hours our Libs had pulled in support of the landing operations. The first had also been the Group's hundredth operation, and no better celebration could have been assigned for the air and ground personnel of this base.

Excited and extremely vocal, our crews had yelled and cheered when the Old Man, Col. Irvine A. Rendle, of Rawlins, Wyo., revealed the target for the 100th mission.

As we rose through the thick layer, I worried some more. Wordsworth could never have been in this part of England. These clouds, crowding in on each side of the Lib, were anything but lonely.

They got thicker than thieves as we crossed the Channel. I was giving up hope of seeing anything and began to feel cheated. Particularly when I heard Capt. James B. Stauder of El Paso, Texas, deputy air commander, talk about the possibility of a "recall." The order to turn around never came, however.

* * *

I felt a nudge on my arm and turned to find S/Sgt. R. H. Abraham of Chicago, the right waist gunner pointing downward on his side of the Lib. I had been looking out the left side with Maj. Joseph B. Whittaker of Hollidaysburg, Penn., a bombing officer also along for the ride. We both moved over to the right window. Clumsy on unairworthy legs, I avoided the oxygen, interphone and heating cords and looked out. There by the graces, was a break, and more, there was a convoy, a fleet or whatever they call it, of landing craft, spearheading for the French coast. Hundreds and hundreds in roughly parallel lines. Here was indication enough that the invasion was on.

The clouds were fat and impenetrable below us. "S-2 to navigator," I called over the interphone. "S-2 to navigator. How soon do we make landfall?" From our landfall we should see the landing beach if it was clear.

"About four minutes, S-2," came the answer from Lieut. Louis G. Kramer of West New York, N. J., way up in the nose. "Can you wait?"

"Roger. I'll wait." And back to the silence of four mighty 1,200-horsepower engines, and the shush of the wind disturbed by the deflectors ahead of the waist windows.

Quite suddenly, it was clear. The sun was shining and I was looking down on the coast of France at the point where Allied forces had landed some hours before and gone on, leaving behind the same little craft we had spotted on the way over. It was low tide, very low, and the receding waves bared the abortive attempts of the Nazi conquerors to interrupt our assault. Obstructions—we decided that's what the black objects below were—lay scattered on the beach.

The landing craft had gone over them or between them, for the boats lay far up on the shore. Naval vessels circled protectingly around the larger vessels in the bay. Too far up to discern any movement, I wished we had come a little slower or later and seen the landing craft we'd passed complete their mission.

Too fast, all too fast, the force of bombers left the beach for the checkered, smoking inland of northern France. As we left we noted long shiny strips of water or metal zig-zagging across the path of the invading troops. Apparently anti-landing defenses of some sort they were already in our hands.

Back into clouds again for most of the trip to the target. Here and there holes appeared, giving us picture-postcard glimpses of the land of France. Frequently, we saw smoke, tempting me to moralize. The bonfires of Nazi tyranny, I said to myself, and felt the punch of the President's suggestion that this be called "The Tyrant's War."

Going to the other window I was surprised to see the bomb bays of the other ships in the formation were open. As I watched, the big explosives dropped free. In compact clusters, noses down, the bombs slanted toward earth, and we were making the run from the target. Sergeant Abraham tapped me, and handed me a cord. My interphone connection was out. No wonder I hadn't heard "Bombs away."

I plugged in again in time to hear Lieut. Bruce Acebedo of Oildale, Calif., the pilot, call from the cockpit: "Pilot to S-2, come in." Pressing the switch, I answered: "Where's the flak, S-2, tell us about it so's we can dodge it."

At any rate, we did not run into any.

Back on our homeward leg, and the strangely still countryside passed beneath us. Try as I would, with the most powerful binoculars I had, I could not see a sign of life in Normandy. A powerful hand had gripped the land and all movement had ceased. Recurring gray plumes of smoke failed to stir the province. Like the panorama of an inhabited country complete except for inhabitants.

Under one such plume we spotted a city and speculated as to whether our forces had reached that far inland. Later we learned we were right, that hand-to-hand fighting was going on in the streets of the city.

* * *

Out over the water again and dropping way down to avoid clouds. Underneath, a destroyer slipped by, patrolling. With my binoculars I could see the sailors waving. Over England, speeding home against a heavy traffic of fighters, dive-bombers, gliders and transport planes on their way to the Continent, I watched the patchwork quilt of the island nation slip by. Quickly, we were landing and my close participation in the invasion had ended. But not my crew's. Another field order was in and preparations already under way for the next mission, number 104, for the "Flying Crusaders." With the privileges I had as an intelligence officer, I checked the new target. It was as the other three. In line with the switch to tactical objectives for the heavy bombers. A bridge, a crossroads, a railway switch, an odd change for the four-engine aircraft that had hit factories, docks, and airdromes from Norway to Poland to Southern France. But that was war.

Republican Candidates as Speakers

As Governor Dewey pronounced the opening sentence of his acceptance speech —"I am profoundly moved by the trust you have placed in me"—it was apparent that the Republican Party, for the first time since 1916, has a nominee who speaks the language flawlessly. In the radio age, this is a matter for the party's self-congratulation.

Charles Evans Hughes, of course, was and is a master of oratory. His deep, vibrant tones, voicing the content of a richly furnished mind, have not been heard in recent years, but the memory of them lingers. In campaigning for Mr. Hoover against Governor Smith in 1928, he seemed to lift that rough-and-tumble battle, redolent of the sidewalks of New York, to ethereal heights. He sounded as we think the prophets of ancient Israel must have intoned their injunctions to the people.

To say that Warren Harding tortured the language is to put it mildly. His rhetoric was so ornate and involved as to suggest a piece of rococo architecture. Some of his sentences defied analysis. Calvin Coolidge's delivery, though he expressed himself well, was marred by his nasal drawl. Struggle though he has, Mr. Hoover has always fought a losing battle to make himself effective on the platform. The supple loveliness of the language eludes him. He cannot wield the saber cuts of Saxon speech, but instead loads his sentences with turgid phrases and leans on words of Latin derivation.

Of Mr. Landon's platform manner, perhaps the less said the better. He always spoke as though he thought the microphone was a saber-toothed tiger about to devour him, and as though he had only one eye on his manuscript and the other on a potential adversary. The result was that his audience never was quite sure that he meant what he was saying. One of the most delightful of speakers, when he addresses a small audience extemporaneously, is Wendell Willkie. Before a microphone, his natural charm is somehow lost and, while he speaks with great vigor and earnestness, he seems at times to be engaging the language in a wrestling match.

Mr. Dewey's mellifluous flow of English will be a great asset to him in this campaign, though we have yet to learn how well he can invest a platform presence with the content that will impress his hearers.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

New York's Doing Well in Wartime

A Dispatch From the City

We New Yorkers, specially midtowners, were very glad when the Fifth War Loan period saw Fifth Avenue decked with more than 3,000 flags of the 38 United Nations along a two-mile stretch in the most glamorous part of our Big Town. Calling this the "Avenue of the Allies" to symbolize a "highway of free peoples" gave us an added pleasure, as it expressed, in its broader significance, the live and intense determination New York nurses that America and her partners not only win the war in a big way but the postwar, too.

Some of us have been deploring that our Big Town had no war industries and so no boom. But a lot more are frankly glad the wartime gold rush did not hit us as in Detroit and other cities. We are in sufficiently high gear without asking for a "money blitz." We do our part in other ways. For instance, New York has over 600,000 men and women in the United States armed services. And it leads in financial contributions to the war. Our giant seaport now teems as never before in history.

Because the war has enhanced and not diminished the Big Town's function as a melting pot of people with roots in the "four corners," all that has to do with the big global conflict is brought into particularly sharp focus in its borders. New York since Pearl Harbor has been more and more assuming the aspect of a huge debating society, spotting, overhauling and assessing all events and other data about the war fronts and speculating about how the job situation will work out after the Japs and Nazis put up the white flag of real surrender.

We New Yorkers are very glad to be such an important leave center for our boys and girls in the service and those of our Allies. We are glad because entertainment, amusement, diversion, recreation, or whatever you want to call what has been decreed necessary for our fighting men's morale during relaxation, is a tradition with us; and we are in this hemisphere what London and Paris (in normal times) are for Europe—a capital of amusementdom. Yes, Father Knickerbocker has the biggest and best offering to make to our servicemen in this respect, and we try to see they get all they need not only in theaters, movies and such, but sporting and social events. Our part in the war as morale raiser or sustainer is a big one. Each month we entertain thousands of servicemen through numbers of public and private organizations.

Our Big Town also has had a considerable role in playing host to exiles from Axis-ridden lands. But "it's an ill wind . . . ," and you have no idea how New York's expanding cultural life has benefited by the many distinguished men and women from Europe who have brought some worthwhile essences of European civilization. This has been notably so in the music world, though the educational, literary, and other fields have benefited greatly. It just seems, to me at least, that our Big Town is in the vanguard getting ready for the time when people will understand each other better.

And while we are talking postwar, we are most pleased with our Mayor La Guardia for having been so alert in drawing up a billion-dollar postwar public works program, because jobs are the first problem New Yorkers are thinking about when it's all over. The second is we must have some international body to reduce the size and number of wars. This I know, because I attended some of the discussions conducted jointly recently by the New York Adult Education Council, Good Neighbor Committee, New York Federation of Settlements, and United Neighborhood Houses.

All kinds of New Yorkers there were thinking anxiously about the world after the war and welcomed any opportunity to study and discuss problems related to it. And the Greater New York Federation of Churches has done a good deal for us lately by conducting its extensive programs of study, discussion and action on postwar problems. These forums are certainly well aimed in trying to develop a clearer understanding of the principles for which we are fighting and an informed public opinion on just and enduring peace terms. NORTON WEBB

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

For World Government

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Those of us who were disappointed by the disjointedness of the President's plan for a postwar organization and by the vagaries of the Republican foreign policy plank should renew our hopes. There will be future developments and they can be great ones, if the people will put their full weight behind more specific peace-planning. We are ready for more than has been offered to date, as you said in your recent editorial on the President's plan. Mr. Dewey and the Democratic convention now have the opportunity of taking us a step further.

Many, like myself, believe the solution is nothing short of a world government, founded on international law and backed by an international court and an international armed force, to which each nation will delegate the specific powers necessary for keeping the peace. So, let's get started!

Worcester, Mass. (Mrs.) CAROL CHAPIN

For the Two-Thirds Rule

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Several articles have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor concerning the treaty-making powers of the Senate, and certain agitation for revision of the Constitutional requirements which call for a two-thirds vote of the Senate for ratification of all treaties. Representative Bloom of New York has presented arguments in Congress directed against the two-thirds requirement which he brands as undemocratic, unjust and discriminatory.

One who has made a study of the Constitution cannot help but marvel at the far-reaching wisdom of most of its provisions and it is believed, from a long-range view, the two-thirds Senate vote requirement will be found to contain the same brand of wisdom.

The States of the Union, some of which border the Atlantic and others the Pacific Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, may have divergent interests and problems, particularly where foreign nations are involved. It is possible to conceive of a treaty with one foreign nation which would be acceptable to the States bordering the Atlantic for example, but which would so antagonize a foreign nation having access to the Pacific Ocean as to threaten the welfare and safety of our States bordering the Pacific.

Senators from the States west of the Mississippi River would be in the minority, making it possible on the basis of a simple majority vote to ratify a treaty which might jeopardize the interests of a vast area of our country. On the other hand, it would require the vote of some Senators from the States west of the Mississippi to ratify a treaty on the basis of the two-thirds vote rule, thus safeguarding to a degree that area which might otherwise be without any voice whatsoever in the matter of treaty ratification, even though its interests were definitely involved.

Representative Bloom's arguments appear also to rest on the theory that any treaty to be presented in the future by the President of the United States would, ipso facto, be for the best interests of this Nation. A situation is conceivable in which the reverse might be the case.

The small majority that sometimes elects a President might also elect a majority in Congress of the same partisan group as the President. In such a situation the President might thus be able to pass a treaty that would not meet the approval of the opposing partisan group, and this might handicap seriously the conduct of operations of succeeding Administrations.

Under the two-thirds vote requirement there would be less likelihood of ratification by a completely partisan vote in the Senate. It would appear that this is as it should be, as in a democracy a present minority may represent the majority in a succeeding election, while a treaty, once ratified, remains to bind all future governments to its exactions.

Chicago IRENE B. WHETSTONE

Too Many Gewgaws?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

An article entitled "Will Generous America Clothe Europe?" by Mary Hornaday, which appeared on the Editorial Page recently is in my estimation very splendid. I hope it gets widespread publicity.

The numerous gewgaws and nonessential apparel being manufactured and sold in our stores today have distressed me greatly.

I think it is safe to say that not many of us really need anything in the way of clothes, having probably several changes, while the bombed-out peoples in many cases have nothing. WINIFRED J. MILLIER

Los Angeles

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